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COMPETITION IN
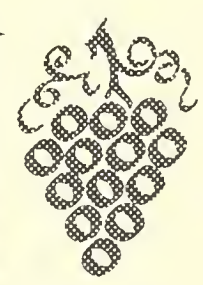
WORLD

RAISIN

MARKETS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

FOREWORD

The United States has been exporting about 58,000 tons of raisins a year with an annual value of approximately $14 million. These exports represent an important sales outlet for the California raisin industry, accounting for nearly 30 percent of the domestic pack. California raisins compete in a world market that takes nearly $65 million worth of raisins annually.

This study was undertaken to investigate the U.S. position in world raisin markets, with particular emphasis on the competition California raisins must meet abroad.

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COMPETITION IN WORLD RAISIN MARKETS

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SUMMARY

Foreign production of both raisins and currants has been increasing and is likely to continue to expand. The proportion of U. S. production in the world total has declined; but U. S. production is now also expanding.

Greece leads the world in these dried vine fruit exports. The main competing countries--Greece, Turkey, Australia, and Iran--each export a much larger proportion of their pack than the United States. Turkey, Greece, and Iran also utilize a larger proportion of their dried vine fruit for nonfood use than does United States.

World trade in raisins has been increasing but has not kept pace with population growth. Trade in currants, on the other hand, has declined.

Europe continues to be the leading market outlet for dried vine fruits. The United Kingdom is by far the leading importer, followed by Western Germany. Other parts of the world, however, such as the Soviet Union and Japan, are buying many more raisins than formerly. Canada remains an important market.

In the import markets with a traditionally high per capita consumption, the consumption per person has generally dropped off. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, and New Zealand are examples of this. However, in those traditional importing countries with a relatively low per capita intake, there has generally been an expansion in the consumption per person. Some examples are Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, and most strikingly, Japan.

Nearly all producing countries have very low per capita consumption in terms of food use. The only exceptions are Australia and the United States, and only in Australia can per capita consumption be considered as truly high.

The price of California Natural Thompson Seedless raisins has usually been higher than that of foreign raisins most frequently quoted in world markets; but these competing types of raisins are not identical with California Natural Thompson Seedless. There are many differences in characteristics due to variety, growing conditions, culture, processing, or packing methods. Price differentials between types and grades of raisins are not constant because of fluctuations in supply of any of these types and grades.

In the United States, Greece, Turkey, and Australia the government has played an active role in facilitating the export of dried vine fruits through a variety of measures.

Mandatory export standards are in effect for Greek, Turkish, Australian, and American raisins. Only Iran has not applied them. Export standards have recently been tightened by Greece, Turkey and Australia. Iran has made progress in developing them.

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Foreign suppliers are generally making substantial improvements in export packaging.

Ocean freight rates are less favorable for raisins from California than from competing countries.

The development of the Common Market will extend the market areas in which U. S. raisins have to contend with a tariff disadvantage.

PRODUCTION

World production of dried vine fruits, i.e. sultanas, other raisins, and currants, is dominated by five countries--the United States, Greece, Turkey, Australia, and Iran. This Big Five produces 576,000 short tons annually, or 94 percent of the world's production of 613,000 tons. The remaining 37,000 tons are produced by Spain, Cyprus, Argentina, Republic of South Africa, and Chile.

Production in this report is considered only for these countries, which produce enough dried vine fruits to be on a significant net export basis. A few other countries also make raisins or dried currants or both but their output is either very limited or consumed domestically. Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, and Syria are such countries. Afghanistan is also a raisin-producing country and an exporter of some significance. Unfortunately, information on Afghanistan's production and exports is fragmentary.

Varieties

The seedless raisin is far and away the most important of the type designated in international trade as a raisin. The Thompson Seedless raisin (also known as sultanina) is the prevailing variety in California and its first cousin, the very similar sultana, dominates in the raisin vineyards of Greece, Iran, and Turkey. The so-called sultana in Australia-- the main variety there--is actually a Thompson Seedless. Sultanas are also important in Cyprus and to some extent in South Africa, where Thompson Seedless are the main variety.

Another variety of raisin, but accounting for only a minor tonnage is the Muscat. This from a larger grape than the sultana or Thompson; it has seeds and a pronounced flavor. Some are marketed with the seeds removed. The cluster Malagas and stemmed Valencias of Spain are Muscats, Spain being the world's leading producer of Muscats. California produces some Muscats as does Australia, where they are known as Gordos; these comprise most of the tonnage listed in Australia as "lexia raisins." Greece, Turkey, and South Africa make small quantities of Muscat raisins too.

The dried currant of commerce, the Black Corinth of Greece, is second only to the seedless raisin in the world's dried vine fruit production and trade. They have been made for over 500 years in Greece, where they probably originated.[1] In the early 20th century, Greece produced over 200,000 tons in some years. The individual fruit is very small, mostly seedless, and reddish black (in contrast to the greenish-

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[1]Jacob, H. E. *Grape Growing in California.* California Extension Service, Berkeley, Calif., 1950.

Table 1.—Raisins and currants: Commercial production in specified countries, average 1934-38, 1946-50, 1951-55, 1956-60, and annual 1956-61

	Average				1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1934-38	1946-50	1951-55	1956-60						
	1,000 Short tons	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*
Raisins										
Argentina	4.1	5.5	6.6	6.5	11.5	4.1	3.0	6.0	7.8	5.7
Australia										
Lexias	7.8	5.6	10.3	8.1	5.5	6.2	9.4	8.7	10.5	8.1
Sultanas	53.1	50.3	62.3	64.7	45.5	70.2	77.2	74.9	55.9	67.7
Chile	1.8	1.3	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8
Cyprus	4.7	5.2	6.5	6.6	7.7	7.3	2.1	7.1	11.0	(1/)
Greece	30.3	29.1	43.6	53.4	51.0	70.0	47.0	69.0	29.8	64.5
Iran	35.8	35.8	55.9	64.0	68.0	72.0	69.0	67.0	44.0	68.0
Republic of South Africa	9.5	8.5	9.5	6.5	5.7	5.8	7.7	6.3	7.0	6.6
Spain	15.8	8.9	12.5	14.7	16.5	14.5	16.5	15.0	11.0	13.0
Turkey	70.6	65.5	64.0	83.8	110.0	58.0	72.0	105.0	74.0	94.0
Foreign total	233.5	215.7	272.0	309.1	322.1	308.9	304.8	359.8	251.8	335.0
United States	220.4	229.3	231.4	195.0	209.0	163.0 2/	186.0	223.0	194.0	228.0
Total	453.9	445.0	503.4	504.1	531.1	471.9	490.8	582.8	445.8	563.0
Currants										
Australia	20.2	16.3	15.3	12.2	14.9	11.8	13.2	12.5	8.6	14.8
Greece	141.0	82.4	82.6	97.0	100.0	95.0	94.0	89.0	107.0	98.0
Republic of South Africa	.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	1.2	1.0
Total	161.8	99.8	98.9	110.3	116.0	107.8	108.4	102.4	116.8	113.8
Grand total	615.7	544.8	602.3	614.4	647.1	579.7	599.2	685.2	562.6	676.8

1/ Not available, 1956-60 average used in totals.
2/ Includes 25,000 tons of substandard quality.

white to light golden color of the sultanas and sultaninas). Also unlike the sultana or sultanina it may occasionally have seeds. Greece is still by far the leading producer, followed by Australia. Although table 1 shows South Africa as the only other producing country, small tonnages of currants are also put up in United States and Argentina but are included under the raisin figures. The Zante currant of California, of which about 3,000 tons are produced annually, is simply another name (after the Greek island of Zante) for Black Corinths.

Production Trends

World production of dried vine fruits is at the prewar level. This simple statement conceals much that has happened in the meantime:

1. Dried vine fruit production dropped drastically during the war and has only recently regained its former level, after a steady climb. The war-time decline was in foreign production, mainly in Greece.

2. Production of raisins is substantially higher while that of currants is substantially lower than before the war, with the increase in raisin tonnage virtually offsetting the decrease in tonnage of currants.

3. The U.S. raisin pack has declined while the foreign raisin pack has risen. U.S. raisin production used to account for 49 percent of the world raisin pack but now accounts for only 38 percent of the world's raisins.

The varying roles of foreign countries in the postwar upward trend in the overseas raisin pack can be most simply shown by comparing the three 5-year periods, 1946 through 1950, 1951 through 1955, and 1956 through 1960.

Australia's expansion took place in the 1951-55 period and average production has since shown hardly any further increase.

On the other hand, Greek and Iranian production, after a striking increase in the 1951-55 period, continued to expand, though at a more moderate rate.

The Turkish pack was of practically the same average volume in 1951-55 as in 1946-50 but moved up substantially in 1956-60.

Spanish production rose steadily almost attaining its prewar level.

Argentine and Cypriot packs, like Australia's, showed some increase during the middle 5-year period but have since leveled off.

South Africa is the only producing country abroad where there has been a definite decline in the most recent 5-year period compared with the previous 5 years.

In most of these countries, production statistics are not based on systematic government-conducted crop estimating procedures. Fortunately, where exports account for a high percentage of the pack, it is possible to check estimates of the size of the pack from the export data with reasonable accuracy--subject to correct assessment of changes in stocks and allowances for domestic disappearance. The production figures shown for Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, Iran, Spain, and Turkey are to a large extent derived from unofficial crop evaluations by members of the raisin industry in those countries.

Acreage and Yield Trends

The acreage of vines for raisins has been expanding in the Mediterranean area--materially in Greece (on the island of Crete), moderately in Iran (mainly at Kazvin), and modestly but steadily in Turkey. Like production statistics, acreage statistics in these countries are virtually nonexistent, particularly for year-to-year changes and for any breakdown as to bearing versus nonbearing acreage.

However, it can be deduced that the increasing production is primarily attributable to greater bearing acreage because there is little evidence of any general improvement in yields per acre. Also, new plantings have been observed in recent years that have probably more than offset the usual attrition. Compared with a bearing area of 225,600 acres of raisin grapes in California in 1961, Turkey had an estimated 130,000 acres bearing area in 1958, Iran about 100,000 bearing acres in 1960, and Greece 44,000 acres total sultana area in 1956, as well as 104,000 acres of currants in 1961.

In Australia, acreage has been pretty well stabilized, but attempts are made from time to time to obtain permission for the use of additional irrigated land for vineyards.

As for the future, it does not appear that there will be much additional net increase in the overseas acreage of raisin grapes. Further gradual increases in production are likely; these will be caused by improvements in technology, albeit at a a slow pace. Extension of irrigation, particularly in Turkey and to some extent in Iran, would result in a remarkable gain in yields on the acreage affected. Utilization by growers of irrigation water--once it is available--is, however, expected to take a long time. Improved practices, such as better spraying, fertilization, and handling of the fruit, as they slowly spread among the peasants of the Mediterranean, will eventually bring about higher yields too. Based on fragmentary information, it appears that the per-acre yield of raisins is about 1.85 short tons in Greece and 1.0 in Iran and Turkey. By contrast, the average (1956-61) California yield of natural Thompson seedless raisins was 2.0 tons per acre.

Last, but by no means least, California's raisin-grape acreage, after declining to the lowest level in 35 years, has begun to rise. Nonbearing acreage has now increased several years in succession--from 5,666 acres in 1953 (the lowest since 1931) to 30,676 acres in 1960 (the highest since 1924). Though total acreage is still low compared with prewar and wartime acreages, present yields are much higher than in the earlier years. Unlike the Mediterranean countries, the full impact of the new California plantings has yet to be felt, while in Greece and Iran, and to a lesser extent in Turkey, production already reflects most of the expansion in vineyard area.

The trend in Greek currant acreage is, of course, also of considerable relevance in any world outlook for dried vine fruits. The acreage in currants underwent a drastic decline during World War II as thousands of acres of vines were uprooted to make room for food crops because Greece was suffering from famine. After the War the Greek Government passed a law prohibiting the planting of currants since the postwar acreage was considered more in line with export demand than the prewar acreage. (Before the War, Greece had been plagued with serious surpluses of currants.) Theoretically, therefore, currant acreage should show no expansion. However, significant acreages of new plantings are observable on the Peloponnesus Peninsula, where virtually all of Greece's currants are grown, and production has been gradually creeping upward. According to some representatives of the Greek currant industry, further increases in production are to be expected as acreage that has been planted in

recent years comes into full bearing and as less productive vineyards are replaced by new and more desirable plantings.

SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

The supply of dried vine fruits in producing countries the world over averaged 630,000 tons per year in the 5-year period 1954-55 through 1958-59. This includes beginning-of-season stocks that averaged 50,000 tons, of which roundly 43,000 tons were raisins and 7,000 dried currants.

In the case of raisin stocks, the average is fairly representative of individual years. In these 5 years, end-of-season stocks ranged between 5.2 percent and 10.5 percent of the year's production. In most years, the bulk of such stocks is held by the United States. Turkey and Australia have appreciable stocks in some years, while Greece and Iran usually carry over practically no stocks from one year to the next.

The 5-year average for dried currant stocks, however, is not representative for most individual years. The Greek carryover of old-crop currants is usually negligible, and though the Australian carryover in most years is larger than that of the Greeks, it only averaged 2,000 tons for the above 5-year period. The Greeks, however, had an exceptionally large carryover--21,500 tons--at the end of the 1956-57 season as a result of a bumper 100,000-ton crop in 1956. This one large carryover caused the 5-year average to be well in excess of the carryover of the 4 other years.

Domestic disappearance in these producing countries accounted for 39 percent of the supply and 43 percent of the production, on the average, during this 5-year period. In the United States and Australia, domestic disappearance usually consists almost entirely of consumption as dried edible fruit. Only rarely is nonfood use of any importance, as in 1958-59 when 25,000 tons of California rain-damaged raisins were utilized for nonfood purposes. In Greece, Turkey, and Iran, on the other hand, it is not uncommon for an appreciable proportion of the domestic disappearance to be in the form of industrial utilization. This is a consequence of either excessive supplies or waste caused by bad weather or poor processing conditions.

Distillation into alcohol accounts for the bulk of the domestic disappearance of dried currants in Greece, while food use accounts for a minor tonnage. The export market takes about 70,000 tons of Greek currants annually--sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less. Since domestic food use involves only a negligible volume and since average production is in the vicinity of 90,000 tons, it is apparent that about 20,000 tons annually are surplus. A surplus of this magnitude is usually manageable by virtue of the culling scheme operated by the Autonomous Currant Organization (ASO). Under this scheme, the growers are obliged to submit their poorest currants-- presently 5 to 7 percent of their crop--to ASO. Packers must then submit their poorest quality purchases--12 to 18 percent of their receipts--to ASO. The ASO pays substandard prices for these unmerchantable currants which are then made into alcohol. Currently, 17 to 25 percent of the crop (the variations are for the different producing areas) is thus kept off the edible market. In 1960-61 these discards amounted to 18,200 tons.

However, when the crop is larger than average, as in 1960-61, when it totaled 106,000 tons, an additional 16,000 tons of currants--of marketable grades--had to be distilled into alcohol.

Table 2.—Raisins: Supply and disposition, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Australia, and United States, annual 1955-56 through 1959-60, and average 1955-56 through 1959-60 (year beginning September 1)

Country and item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average 1955-59
	1,000 Short tons	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*
Greece:						
Beginning stocks	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production	52.0	51.0	70.0	47.0	69.0	57.8
Supply	52.0	51.0	70.0	47.0	69.0	57.8
Exports	48.8	46.4	64.3	43.7	56.1	51.9
Domestic disappearance .	3.2	4.6	5.7	3.3	11.4	5.6
Ending stocks.	--	--	--	--	1.5	.3
Disposition	52.0	51.0	70.0	47.0	69.0	57.8
Iran:						
Beginning stocks	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.4
Production	66.0	68.0	72.0	69.0	67.0	68.4
Supply	67.0	69.0	73.0	70.0	70.0	69.8
Exports	43.0	43.3	46.6	36.9	45.0	43.0
Domestic disappearance .	23.0	24.7	25.4	30.1	20.0	24.6
Ending stocks.	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.0	2.2
Disposition	67.0	69.0	73.0	70.0	70.0	69.8
Turkey:						
Beginning stocks	5.5	--	20.0	8.5	4.5	7.7
Production	44.0	110.0	58.0	72.0	105.0	77.8
Supply	49.5	110.0	78.0	80.5	109.5	85.5
Exports	29.8	72.2	52.6	55.6	88.9	59.8
Domestic disappearance .	19.7	17.8	16.9	20.4	15.1	18.0
Ending stocks.	--	20.0	8.5	4.5	5.5	7.7
Disposition	49.5	110.0	78.0	80.5	109.5	85.5
United States:[1]						
Beginning stocks	32.4	20.3	16.0	8.4	12.1	17.9
Production[2]	209.3	186.7	151.6	173.0	206.4	185.4
Imports	.1	.1	.1	2.1	.2	.5
Supply	241.8	207.1	167.7	183.5	218.7	203.8
Exports	79.4	50.6	27.8	23.2	44.5	45.1
Domestic disappearance[3]	142.1	140.5	131.5	[4] 148.2	[5] 138.6	140.2
Ending stocks.	20.3	16.0	8.4	12.1	35.6	18.5
Disposition	241.8	207.1	167.7	183.5	218.7	203.8
Australia:[6]						
Beginning stocks	8.2	6.0	4.7	7.2	4.8	6.2
Production	76.7	51.0	76.4	86.6	83.6	74.8
Supply	84.9	57.0	81.1	93.8	88.4	81.0
Exports	64.0	37.4	57.0	75.4	65.0	59.8
Domestic disappearance .	14.9	14.9	16.9	13.6	16.0	15.2
Ending stocks.	6.0	4.7	7.2	4.8	7.4	6.0
Disposition	84.9	57.0	81.1	93.8	88.4	81.0
Total:						
Beginning stocks	47.1	27.3	41.7	25.1	24.4	33.2
Production	448.0	466.7	428.0	447.6	531.0	464.2
Imports	.1	.1	.1	2.1	.2	.5
Supply	495.2	494.1	469.8	474.8	555.6	497.9
Exports	265.0	249.9	248.3	234.8	299.5	259.6
Domestic disappearance .	202.9	202.5	196.4	215.6	201.1	203.6
Ending stocks.	27.3	41.7	25.1	24.4	55.0	34.7
Disposition	495.2	494.1	469.8	474.8	555.6	497.9

1/ U.S. figures on a processed weight basis (natural condition minus 7 percent).
2/ Includes a small quantity of currants.
3/ Includes consumption in territories.
4/ Includes 24,700 tons non-food use.
5/ Includes 2,200 tons non-food use.
6/ Calendar year basis; for example, 1955 included in 1955-56 column.

Note: Stocks and consumption figures are based on unofficial estimates for all countries except United States. Production figures are based on unofficial estimates for Greece, Iran, and Turkey and on official statistics for United States and Australia. Export figures are based on the official trade statistics of each country.

Table 3.—Dried currants: Supply and disposition, Greece and Australia annual 1955-56 through 1959-60 and average 1955-56 through 1959-60

Country and item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average 1955-59
	1,000 Short tons	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*	*1,000 Short tons*
Greece[1]:						
Beginning stocks.	.4	.2	21.5	.7	---	4.6
Production	72.0	100.0	95.0	94.0	89.0	90.0
Supply	72.4	100.2	116.5	94.7	89.0	94.6
Exports	62.7	67.3	72.0	71.3	66.9	68.1
Domestic disappearance. .	9.5	11.4	[2]/43.8	23.4	22.1	22.0
Ending stocks	.2	21.5	.7	---	---	4.5
Disposition	72.4	100.2	116.5	94.7	89.0	94.6
Australia[3]:						
Beginning stocks.	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.9
Production	12.3	14.7	11.8	13.2	12.5	12.9
Supply	14.8	16.7	12.8	15.0	14.7	14.8
Exports	8.5	10.7	6.7	9.1	7.6	8.5
Domestic disappearance. .	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.2
Ending stocks	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.6	2.1
Disposition	14.8	16.7	12.8	15.0	14.7	14.8
Total:						
Beginning stocks.	2.9	2.2	22.5	2.5	2.2	6.5
Production	84.3	114.7	106.8	107.2	101.5	102.9
Supply	87.2	116.9	129.3	109.7	103.7	109.4
Exports	71.2	78.0	78.7	80.4	74.5	76.6
Domestic disappearance. .	13.8	16.4	48.1	27.1	25.6	26.2
Ending stocks	2.2	22.5	2.5	2.2	3.6	6.6
Disposition	87.2	116.9	129.3	109.7	103.7	109.4

[1] Year beginning September 1.
[2] Includes 16,500 tons used for wine-making and exported mainly to France.
[3] Calendar year basis; for example 1955 included in 1955-56 column.

Note: Stocks and consumption figures are based on unofficial estimates. Production and export figures are based on official statistics.

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Table 4.—Raisins and dried currants: Summary of supply and disposition in the 10 principal producing countries[1], annual 1955-56 through 1959-60 and average 1955-56 through 1959-60, year beginning September 1[2]

Commodity and item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average 1955-59
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Raisins[3]:						
Beginning stocks.	47.4	32.0	45.0	25.1	24.7	34.9
Production.	486.9	508.8	460.5	477.8	566.2	500.0
Imports	.1	.1	.1	2.1	.2	.5
Supply	534.4	540.9	505.6	505.0	591.1	535.4
Exports	280.1	271.9	267.7	247.8	316.5	276.9
Domestic disappearance. .	222.3	224.0	212.8	232.5	219.4	222.1
Ending stocks	32.0	45.0	25.1	34.7	55.2	36.4
Disposition.	534.4	540.9	505.6	505.0	591.1	535.4
Dried currants:						
Beginning stocks.	2.9	2.2	22.5	2.5	2.2	6.5
Production.	84.3	114.7	106.8	107.2	101.5	102.9
Supply	87.2	116.9	129.3	109.7	103.7	109.4
Exports	71.2	78.0	78.7	80.4	74.5	76.6
Domestic disappearance. .	13.8	16.4	48.1	27.1	25.6	26.2
Ending stocks	2.2	22.5	2.5	2.2	3.6	6.6
Disposition.	87.2	116.9	129.3	109.7	103.7	109.4
Raisins and currants:						
Beginning stocks.	50.3	34.2	67.5	27.6	26.9	41.4
Imports	.1	.1	.1	2.1	.2	.5
Production.	571.2	623.5	567.3	585.0	667.7	602.9
Supply	621.6	657.8	634.9	614.7	694.8	644.8
Exports	351.3	349.9	346.4	328.2	391.0	353.5
Domestic disappearance. .	236.1	240.4	260.9	259.6	245.0	248.3
Ending stocks	34.2	67.5	27.6	26.9	58.8	43.0
Disposition.	621.6	657.8	634.9	614.7	694.8	644.8

[1] Same 10 countries as in table 1.
[2] Calendar year for Southern Hemisphere countries, for example, 1955 for Southern Hemisphere included in 1955-56 column.
[3] Includes some currants for countries not reporting currants separately.

Note: These production totals do not coincide with table 1 because the U.S. supply and disposition figures included here are on a processed weight basis.

As might be expected because of their nonperishable nature, dried vine fruits are well suited for international trade. Over half of the world's pack enters international trade channels. In the 5 most recent complete marketing seasons, 1956-57 through 1960-61, an average in round figures of 350,000 tons was exported from a production of 615,000 tons. This export figure does not include the exports of any producing countries not shown in table 1. Exports from such countries may total 15,000 tons annually--nearly all from Afghanistan. Almost four-fifths of the export tonnage consisted of raisins and somewhat more than one-fifth of dried currants.

Greece has been the world's leading exporter of dried vine fruits by a wide margin, followed by Turkey and Australia in a virtual tie for second place, and then United States and Iran, in that order. If only raisins are considered, Turkey is the leading shipper, followed in order of importance by Australia, Greece, the United States, and Iran. In the case of currants, Greece accounts for approximately nine-tenths of the world trade.

It can be seen from table 6 that the principal competitors of the United States are far more dependent upon the export market than the United States. Whereas less than a fourth of California's pack has been going into export channels, the others of the Big Five countries market well over half of their raisin pack in export. On the average, three-fourths of the Australian, nine-tenths of the Greek, over five-eighths of the Iranian, and four-fifths of the Turkish raisin packs have been exported in the recent past. Even such secondary raisin producers as Cyprus, Republic of South Africa, and Spain export a larger proportion of their pack than the United States. As for currants, Greece exports over seven-tenths and Australia over six-tenths of their respective dried currant packs. It is noteworthy that in the most recent past there has been a big jump in the proportion of the U.S. pack exported.

The proportion of the world raisin pack that is exported has hardly changed since prewar years, though the percent exported has risen for currants. While the proportion of the raisin pack exported has risen for some countries, such as Argentina, Australia, and Iran, there has been an offsetting decline in such countries as Spain, Turkey, and the United States. Thus, the proportion of the crop consumed by producing countries, as a whole, remains about the same as 25 years ago.

Perhaps the most striking changes in this relationship have been in Iran, where the percentage exported has risen sharply, in United States and Turkey, where the opposite happened, and in Greece, where the smaller postwar production of dried currants has meant smaller surpluses and less diversion into domestic nonedible channels than before the war.

World exports of dried vine fruits have increased over the past two decades at a much smaller rate than population. Actually, raisin exports have risen appreciably, though not as much as population, while dried currant exports are sharply down compared with the prewar level. Furthermore, raisin exports from foreign countries have expanded markedly while exports from the United States have suffered considerable contraction.

Table 5.--Raisins and currants: Exports by principal producing countries average 1934-38, 1951-55, and 1956-60, annual 1956-57 through 1960-61 (year beginning September 1)

| Commodity and country | Average | | | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 |
	1934-38[1]	1951-55[1]	1956-60					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Raisins:								
Argentina[1][2]	444	1,310	1,237	1,765	765	771	729	2,154
Australia[1]	44,776	56,747	56,609	37,392	56,953	75,429	64,989	48,280
Chile[1]	444	127	76	125	57	76	36	88
Cyprus	2,733	6,777	7,572	8,903	10,343	1,679	6,885	10,051
Greece	29,530	43,620	47,471	46,397	64,302	43,736	56,061	26,859
Iran	14,028	32,272	40,953	43,304	46,609	36,883	44,966	33,000
Republic of South Africa[1][2]	5,752	4,529	3,470	5,103	2,416	4,138	2,865	2,829
Spain	12,087	5,374	6,305	6,099	5,808	6,387	6,358	6,874
Turkey	68,023	43,759	66,622	72,191	52,630	55,624	88,898	63,768
Foreign total	177,817	194,515	230,313	221,279	239,883	224,723	271,787	193,903
United States	60,963	74,125	41,458	50,557	27,788	23,236	44,500	61,210
Total	238,780	268,640	271,773	271,836	267,671	247,959	316,287	255,113
Currants:								
Australia	16,861	9,868	7,763	10,684	6,682	9,105	7,597	4,747
Greece	84,604	61,918	69,726	67,321	72,004	71,282	66,896	71,128
Total	101,465	71,786	77,489	78,005	78,686	80,387	74,493	75,875
Grand total	340,245	340,426	349,262	349,841	346,357	328,346	390,780	330,988

1/ Data on a calendar year basis; for individual years read 1956-57 as 1956 as example.
2/ May include some currants.

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Table 6.—Raisins and currants: Exports as a percentage of production in principal producing countries,[1] average 1934-38, 1951-55, and 1956-60, annual 1956-57 through 1960-61

Country	Average			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-60					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Raisins:								
Argentina[2]	10.8	19.8	19.9	15.3	18.7	25.7	12.2	27.6
Australia.	73.5	78.2	77.1	73.3	74.5	87.1	77.7	72.7
Chile	24.7	15.9	9.8	17.9	7.1	8.4	4.5	11.0
Cyprus	58.1	3/	--	3/	3/	80.0	97.0	91.4
Greece	97.5	100.0	89.5	91.0	91.9	93.1	81.2	90.1
Iran.	39.2	57.7	64.8	63.7	64.7	53.5	67.1	75.0
Republic of South Africa[2] .	57.0	43.1	46.3	75.0	35.5	46.5	39.8	34.5
Spain	76.5	43.0	44.1	37.0	40.1	38.7	42.4	62.5
Turkey	96.3	68.4	80.9	65.6	90.7	77.3	84.7	86.2
United States[2]	27.7	32.0	21.3	25.3	17.0	12.5	20.0	31.6
Total	52.6	53.4	54.0	51.2	56.7	50.5	54.3	57.2
Currants:								
Australia.	83.5	64.5	62.7	71.7	56.6	69.0	60.8	55.2
Greece	60.0	75.0	72.1	67.3	75.8	75.8	75.2	66.5
Total	62.9	73.3	71.1	67.9	73.7	75.0	73.4	65.6
Grand total	55.3	56.5	56.9	54.1	59.7	54.8	57.0	58.8

1/ Export seasons same as for table 5.
2/ Includes currants.
3/ Exceeds 100 percent due to exportation of stocks carried over from previous crops and possibly also some underestimation of production.

The upward trend in foreign competitors' raisin exports is shown in the tabulation below. It is significant that, in the most recent period (the 5 marketing seasons 1956 through 1960), Greek currant exports have reversed their downward movement as have Turkish raisin exports.

Net changes in tonnages exported between average periods have been as follows:

	Between 1934-38 and 1951-55	Between 1951-55 and 1956-60
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Raisins from:		
Australia	+12.0	- .1
Greece	+14.1	+ 3.9
Iran	+18.2	+ 8.7
Turkey	-24.3	+22.9
United States	+13.2	-32.7
Currants from:		
Greece	-22.7	+7.8

Table 7.—Indices of export volumes of dried vine fruits and of population,
averages 1951-55 and 1956-60
[1934-38 = 100]

Item	1951-55	1956-60
Raisins:		
World exports	112.5	113.8
Foreign exports	109.4	129.5
United States exports	121.6	68.0
Currants:		
World exports	70.7	76.4
Raisins and currants:		
World exports	100.1	102.6
Population:	115.4	122.2
(Western Europe and United States)1/.		

1/ Western Europe and United States account for the bulk of the world's raisin
consumption.

IMPORTS

Where are the 350,000 tons of dried vine fruit exports shipped to?

To say that Europe is virtually the world's raisin and currant import market is hardly an exaggeration. Europe, exclusive of the Soviet Union, takes roundly 75 percent (over 253,000 tons) of this total, using the figures of the recent 5-year period.

The United Kingdom ranks far above any other nation as an importer of these products, purchasing 119,000 tons annually in this recent period. Western Germany imports less than half as much--49,000 tons--as the United Kingdom but in turn is far ahead of any other country in tonnage imported. Next in order of importance are Canada and the USSR with over 26,000 tons each, and the Netherlands with 19,000. Virtually all of the other European countries outside of the Soviet Bloc also take substantial tonnages, as do New Zealand and Japan. Other European countries with import tonnages of some significance are Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The so-called Soviet zone of Germany also imports significant quantities.

Although world trade in dried vine fruits has increased nearly 3 percent over the prewar level (table 7), there is by no means a uniform trend among importing countries. Compared with prewar, increases have been substantial for Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, New Zealand, and particularly for the USSR and Japan. On the other hand, substantial decreases have been registered for Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom. Moderate increases have taken place for Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Norway. A pronounced decline in Italian currant imports has been almost entirely offset by larger Italian raisin imports.

In the case of Germany, a meaningful comparison between the prewar and postwar trade is not possible since comparable areas are not involved. Prewar Germany, with a population of 67.7 million, included territory that is now part of the Soviet Zone and that territory east of the Oder-Neisse Rivers which is now administered as part

Table 8.—Raisins and currants: Imports into principal market countries, average 1934-38, 1951-55, and 1956-60, annual crop years, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61[1]

Country of destination	Average			Annual				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States	3,365	140	170	69	64	604	39	77
Europe:								
Austria	1,921	3,568	4,512	4,841	4,745	4,471	5,116	3,384
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,787	5,623	4,908	5,941	3,830	4,326	5,600	4,846
Czechoslovakia	2,671	731	2,955	851	6,052	3,885	2,309	1,678
Denmark	1,818	4,175	3,340	4,052	3,088	2,638	3,352	3,570
Finland	1,413	6,872	4,866	4,896	4,621	4,994	5,307	4,513
France	8,367	7,280	8,510	9,705	9,850	8,511	8,229	6,256
Germany, East	--	--	5,592	1,941	3,997	8,983	7,607	5,431
Germany, West[2]	71,696	51,727	49,326	49,986	66,235	46,831	56,876	26,702
Hungary	894	81	1,480	334	331	1,330	3,404	2,000
Ireland	2,515	13,309	6,573	5,155	6,835	6,446	6,656	7,773
Italy	9,467	10,408	9,143	8,238	9,268	9,090	11,514	7,607
Netherlands	22,780	19,225	19,287	20,833	18,949	17,841	22,735	16,080
Norway	1,898	4,914	2,792	3,450	1,684	2,802	3,327	2,698
Poland	2,451	241	564	284	785	220	1,056	473
Sweden	6,037	5,392	4,486	4,749	4,255	4,169	5,033	4,224
Switzerland	812	3,165	2,881	2,166	2,584	2,592	2,665	4,395
United Kingdom	142,610	131,772	119,265	117,665	116,649	118,952	132,636	110,426
Yugoslavia	4,498	1,154	1,745	3,160	1,121	1,061	1,436	1,945
Other	1,518	716	1,200	630	630	274	2,479	1,987
Total Europe	290,153	270,353	253,425	248,877	265,509	249,416	287,337	215,988
Latin American Republics	3,216	3,920	5,295	5,808	4,117	5,059	4,807	6,683
Canada	20,970	25,565	26,911	27,165	24,521	26,705	29,625	26,537
Egypt	1,069	2,044	1,021	2,265	631	--	1,327	883
Japan	564	2,164	6,058	4,079	1,541	4,953	6,290	13,430
New Zealand	5,461	6,735	7,219	6,593	7,044	9,296	6,172	6,989
U.S.S.R.	6,183	8,426	26,220	32,594	27,264	18,289	35,336	17,615
Other	9,264	21,079	22,943	22,391	15,666	14,024	19,487	42,786
Grand total	340,245	340,426	349,262	349,841	346,357	328,346	390,780	330,988

1/ Based on the export data of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Spain, Turkey, Republic of South Africa, and the United States. See individual country tables in appendix for export periods used.
2/ Prewar all Germany, other years almost entirely Western Germany.

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Table 9.—Raisins: Imports into principal market countries, average 1934-38, 1951-55, and 1956-60, annual crop years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 [1]/

Country of destination	Average			Annual				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States	509	91	162	69	64	562	39	77
Europe:								
Austria	1,660	3,434	4,452	4,841	4,558	4,471	5,006	3,383
Belgium	6,723	5,564	4,899	5,941	3,830	4,326	5,592	4,809
Czechoslovakia	2,671	731	2,955	851	6,052	3,885	2,309	1,678
Denmark	1,729	4,032	3,277	4,027	2,935	2,638	3,242	3,545
Finland	1,413	6,729	4,866	4,896	4,621	4,994	5,307	4,513
France	7,662	6,886	7,960	9,131	9,195	8,040	7,735	5,698
Germany, East	--	--	4,733	1,540	3,278	7,875	7,114	3,856
Germany, West [2]/	59,072	47,637	45,907	46,377	62,476	43,489	53,652	23,543
Hungary	894	81	1,480	334	331	1,330	3,404	2,000
Ireland	2,515	9,650	5,030	3,781	5,290	4,849	5,093	6,139
Italy	5,545	10,408	9,143	8,238	9,268	9,090	11,514	7,607
Netherlands	12,434	12,811	9,844	11,763	9,007	8,154	13,616	6,682
Norway	1,898	4,726	2,659	3,354	1,507	2,581	3,236	2,617
Poland	1,695	241	564	284	785	220	1,056	473
Sweden	5,722	5,247	4,350	4,727	4,061	4,003	4,852	4,105
Switzerland	754	3,104	2,879	2,166	2,584	2,592	2,665	4,387
United Kingdom	79,156	81,293	65,182	62,803	61,593	63,293	79,391	58,832
Yugoslavia	2,789	1,154	1,745	3,160	1,121	1,061	1,436	1,945
Other	1,518	716	664	630	630	266	1,018	774
Total Europe	195,850	204,444	182,589	178,844	193,122	177,157	217,238	146,586
Latin American Republics	3,216	3,830	5,295	5,808	4,117	5,059	4,807	6,683
Canada	18,614	23,354	24,482	24,459	22,351	24,020	27,271	24,308
Egypt	1,024	2,005	1,021	2,265	631	--	1,327	883
Japan	564	2,162	6,000	4,014	1,536	4,953	6,180	13,318
New Zealand	4,885	5,889	6,314	5,931	5,906	8,193	5,444	6,093
U.S.S.R.	6,183	8,426	24,919	30,390	26,050	17,408	35,336	15,410
Other	7,935	18,439	20,991	20,056	13,894	10,607	18,645	41,755
Grand total	238,780	268,640	271,773	271,836	267,671	247,959	316,287	255,113

1/ Based on the export data of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Cyprus, Greece, Iran, Spain, Turkey, Republic of South Africa, and the United States. See individual country tables in appendix for export periods used.

2/ Prewar all Germany, other years almost entirely Western Germany.

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Table 10.—Currants: Imports into principal market countries, average 1934-38, 1951-55, and 1956-60, annual crop years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61[1]

Country of destination	Average			Annual				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States	2,856	49	8	--	--	42	--	--
Europe:								
Austria	261	134	60	--	187	--	110	1
Belgium-Luxembourg	64	59	9	--	--	--	8	37
Denmark	89	143	63	25	153	--	110	25
Finland	--	143	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	705	394	550	574	655	471	494	558
Germany, East	--	--	859	401	719	1,108	493	1,575
Germany, West[2]	12,624	4,090	3,419	3,609	3,759	3,342	3,224	1,634
Ireland	--	3,659	1,543	1,374	1,545	1,597	1,563	1,634
Italy	3,922	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	10,346	6,414	9,443	9,070	9,942	9,687	9,119	9,398
Norway	--	188	133	96	177	221	91	81
Poland	756	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden	315	145	136	22	194	166	181	119
Switzerland	58	61	2	--	--	--	--	8
United Kingdom	63,454	50,479	54,083	54,862	55,056	55,659	53,245	51,594
Yugoslavia	1,709	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	536	--	--	8	1,461	1,213
Total Europe	94,303	65,909	70,836	70,033	72,387	72,259	70,099	69,402
Latin American Republics	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	2,356	2,211	2,429	2,706	2,170	2,685	2,354	2,229
Egypt	45	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	2	58	65	5	--	110	112
New Zealand	576	846	905	662	1,138	1,103	728	896
U.S.S.R.	--	--	1,301	2,204	1,214	881	--	2,205
Other	1,329	2,640	1,952	2,335	1,772	3,417	1,202	1,031
Grand total	101,465	71,786	77,489	78,005	78,686	80,387	74,493	75,875

1 Based on the export data of Australia and Greece. See individual country tables in appendix for export periods used.
2 Prewar all Germany, other years almost entirely Western Germany.

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of Poland. The Federal Republic of Germany, i.e., Western Germany inclusive of West Berlin, has a population of only 55.8 million (1960). It is obviously impractical to attempt to exclude the Soviet and Polish administered territories in considering prewar trade or to include them in considering postwar trade.

Since the nature of the data is being here discussed, it might be appropriate to explain at this point that tables 8, 9, and 10, which show the volume of raisins and currants shipped into various importing countries, are not based on the import statistics of the countries shown but rather on the export statistics of the producing countries. The reason for using export data in preference to import data is that detailed export statistics are available on a crop-year basis for nearly all of the major exporting countries while import data are published only on a calendar-year basis by several important importing nations. Comparisons of importing countries' data with exporting countries' data sometimes lead to contradictory results as in the case of Sweden, whose import statistics show an increase over prewar, while a decline from prewar is indicated by a compilation of exporting countries' data. Transit trade may account for this discrepancy.

The USSR has developed into a major raisin market. The Soviet Union had imported only minor (relative to its population) quantities of raisins before the war. In the postwar period there has been a sharp increase in Soviet purchases, which in recent years has assumed major proportions. At the same time, Soviet purchases may fluctuate greatly from year to year. It is doubtful that these fluctuations are due as much to the supply and demand situation as they are to political considerations. The Soviet Union often achieves considerable publicity by stepping in and "saving" the Iranian, Turkish, Greek, or Cypriot peasant when the marketing situation happens to be difficult for those growers. On the other hand, imports by other areas within the Soviet Bloc, such as Hungary and Czechoslovakia, were down sharply after the war and then gradually increased to a volume exceeding the prewar tonnage. Poland's purchases, though, are still well below the 1934-39 volume.

The Soviet Bloc is therefore now an important factor in world raisin trade, with the USSR accounting for the bulk of its imports. There is of course speculation on the ultimate level of purchases by the Soviet Bloc, particularly by the USSR. When one considers that the USSR, with nearly four times the population of West Germany (i.e., 214.4 million versus 55.8 million in 1960), imports approximately half as much

Table 11.—Raisins: Imports into the Soviet Bloc, average 1934-38, 1951-55 and 1956-60, annual crop years, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61[1]/

Importing country	Average			Annual				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-60	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
U.S.S.R.	6,183	8,426	24,919	30,390	26,050	17,408	35,336	15,410
Czechoslovakia.	2,671	731	2,955	851	6,052	3,885	2,309	1,678
Germany, East.	Not available		4,732	1,540	3,278	7,875	7,114	3,856
Hungary.	894	81	1,480	334	331	1,330	3,404	2,000
Poland	1,695	241	564	284	785	220	1,056	473
Total	11,443	9,479	34,650	33,399	36,496	30,718	49,219	23,417

1/ See footnote 1, table 8.

as West Germany, the potential appears considerable. Of course, some raisins are probably also produced within the Soviet Union, but this production is believed to be insignificant.

There has also been an increase in dried currant imports by the Soviet Bloc. However, the total quantity imported is relatively minor--averaging 2,160 tons in the 1956-60 period. This area obviously does not have the same interest in currants as in raisins. The disparity here between raisin and currant imports is even greater than in Western Europe.

With regard to the dried currant picture as a whole, it is rather remarkable how the import demand is limited to only a handful of countries. And of those few countries, the United Kingdom takes fully 70 percent of world imports! The Netherlands takes a surprisingly large quantity considering the size of its population and West Germany accounts for nearly all of the remaining European demand, except for small tonnages going to Ireland, East Germany, and France. Canada, the Soviet Union, and New Zealand also import some currants. The trade in dried currants is fairly stable and shows much less year-to-year fluctuation than the raisin trade. Dried currant production does not vary as much from one year to the next as world raisin production. The efforts of the Greeks to protect the fruit against rain damage at drying time has apparently mitigated against crop disasters as occur in raisins. Also the cull-out operated by the Autonomous Currant Organization tends to stabilize the volume of Greek offerings.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

In this section, raisin and currant consumption are combined and referred to simply as "raisin consumption" for convenience sake. In some countries a substantial share of this "raisin consumption" is actually in the form of currants.

Europe

An interesting divergence in consumption trends is apparent among the European countries, if they are grouped in two categories--those with higher and those with lower per capita consumption. Arbitrarily, the former countries are those whose prewar consumption exceeded that of the United States (2.18 pounds) and the latter countries, those in which it was smaller.

In computing the disappearance in these importing nonproducing countries, only the net imports for consumption were considered. Although changes in stocks--for which data are not available--might be of significance in the consumption for an individual year it was felt that the influence of this factor would be minimized by comparing averages of a series of years.

In four countries--Germany, Ireland, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom-- consumption was substantially higher (and still is) than in the United States. However, in three of these four countries, per capita intake declined appreciably between the 1934-38 and 1956-60 periods. Consumption decreased in Germany by 14 percent from 2.20 to 1.89 pounds, in the Netherlands by 29 percent from 5.47 to 3.87 pounds, and in the United Kingdom by 19 percent from 5.99 to 4.86 pounds. By way of comparison, U.S. consumption had declined 30 percent, from 2.18 to 1.52 pounds, in the same period.

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In comparing prewar and postwar consumption for Germany, it should be borne in mind that identical areas of Germany are not being compared. Consumption habits of Germans who resided in the western part of the country possibly differed from those of Germans who lived further east.

While consumption has generally decreased in the countries with a higher level of utilization, it has tended to increase in those with a lower level. Of nine countries that consumed less per capita prewar than the United States, eight have experienced an expansion of the per capita intake. Such countries, with a comparison of prewar and postwar disappearance in terms of pounds per capita, are: Austria-1.10 vs. 1.43, Denmark-1.29 vs. 2.04, France-.36 vs. .37, Norway-1.80 vs. 2.26, Sweden-1.13 vs. 1.37, Switzerland-.93 vs. 1.12, Finland 1.24 vs. 226, and Italy .12 vs. .35. Only in Belgium-Luxembourg of this group of countries, did consumption per person decline.

It is striking that all four of the Scandinavian countries experienced significant increases in consumption. Percentagewise the expansion of use in Italy is the most dramatic, tripling from the very low prewar level of .12 pounds to .35 pounds.

From this tabulation, it would appear that the greatest potential for developing consumption lies in France and Italy, whose combined population totals roundly 95 million. If the average consumption in these two countries were to increase from its present .36 pound to the existing average of 1.67 pounds per person in the other seven countries of the lower per-capita-consuming group, then additional imports of 62,000 short tons annually would be required.

Unfortunately, little is known about the consuming pattern in any of these countries; it has not been possible to ascertain the proportion sold through the retail trade for household use compared with that sold to industrial (i.e., bakeries and confectioners) and institutional (i.e., hotels, restaurants, and canteens) users. Nor is known the relative proportions of household purchases that go into cooking and baking uses compared with out-of-hand consumption. The proportion going into industrial use has probably been increasing.

Other Importing Countries

New Zealand and Canada also have high per capita consumption of raisins. Interestingly, they have followed the same consumption trend as the high-consuming European countries. New Zealand's consumption has declined 22 percent from a very high prewar level of 7.46 pounds per person to 5.83 pounds, still a substantial figure. In Canada, consumption has fallen off from 3.37 to 2.97 pounds, a drop of 12 percent.

Complete import data have been available for only three Latin American countries where imports have been of any consequence: Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico. While Venezuelan import data are not available, it is possible to estimate Venezuelan imports by using U.S. export statistics. (United States probably accounts for practically all of Venezuela's raisin imports since Venezuela is not reported as a destination by any other of the raisin exporting countries.)

Consumption in all four of these Latin American countries is very low. While Venezuelan and Cuban consumption, at two-tenths of a pound per capita, was much above that of Mexico and Brazil (five hundredths of a pound each), it was still well below even the lowest consuming of the European countries reported. It is of course possible that some of the Eastern European countries--for which information is lacking--have as low consumption as Latin America.

Table 12.—Raisins and Currants: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1934-38, 1951-55, 1956-60, annual 1951-60, calendar years

Country	Average 1934-38	Average 1951-55	Average 1956-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Austria	1.10	1.17	1.43	0.61	0.85	1.38	1.57	1.46	1.52	1.38	1.41	1.45	1.38
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	1.39	1.36	1.19	1.51	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.29	1.21	1.11	1.22	1.11
Denmark	1.29	1.80	2.04	1.22	1.63	2.00	1.81	2.34	2.79	2.43	1.63	1.47	1.88
Finland	1.24	3.32	2.26	1.64	6.14	4.16	2.38	2.28	3.30	2.16	1.69	1.85	2.32
France	.36	.29	.37	.24	.26	.26	.32	.36	.38	.38	.40	.37	.33
Ireland	4.98	9.99	5.33	17.23	11.04	7.32	6.51	7.85	5.17	5.36	5.67	4.34	6.09
Italy	2/ .12	.42	.35	.22	.24	.45	.72	.48	.40	.34	.36	.34	.33
Germany, West. . . .	2/ 2.20	1.90	1.89	1.13	1.98	1.86	2.25	2.26	2.00	2.19	1.79	1.81	1.64
Netherlands	5.47	3.68	3.87	3.19	3.15	3.62	4.16	4.27	4.10	3.90	3.68	3.76	3.93
Norway	1.80	2.52	2.26	.79	3.26	3.22	3.30	2.03	2.96	2.23	2.24	1.91	1.96
Sweden	1.13	1.40	1.37	1.07	2.05	.92	1.68	1.29	1.46	1.55	1.27	1.27	1.28
Switzerland	.93	1.09	1.12	.85	1.17	1.05	1.24	1.16	1.05	1.34	.93	1.13	1.14
United Kingdom. . . .	5.99	5.23	4.86	3.08	4.90	7.16	6.42	4.57	4.37	5.45	4.46	4.93	5.09
United States	2.18	1.80	1.52	1.80	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50
Brazil.	n.a.	.07	.05	.07	.11	.05	.05	.05	.08	.03	.02	.03	.07
Canada	3/ 3.37	3.16	4/ 2.97	2.92	3.67	2.98	3.28	2.96	2.85	3.03	3.12	3.11	2.73
Cuba.	.18	.18	.20	.18	.19	.16	.18	.19	.21	.19	.20	- -	- -
Japan	n.a.	.06	.10	.03	.08	.08	.05	.05	.08	.09	.09	.11	.15
Mexico	3/ .06	.07	.05	.06	.07	.08	.08	.07	.08	.06	.07	.04	.01
New Zealand	7.46	6.31	5.83	8.20	6.34	4.74	5.90	6.35	5.66	6.42	6.62	4.72	5.73
Venezuela.	3/ .05	.16	.20	.15	.16	.13	.20	.18	.14	.15	.19	.26	.25

1/ Based on import statistics which do not necessarily coincide with data in table 8.
2/ All Germany.
3/ 1935-39.
4/ 1956-58.

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It should be pointed out that in calculating Latin American consumption an average of the 5 most recent years was also used, and as for the other countries these were the years 1956 through 1960. For Cuba, though, 1955-58 data were used since import statistics are not available for subsequent years.

Cuban consumption had been trending gradually upward. It is likely, though, that there has been a sharp decrease in imports and hence consumption since 1959. Venezuelan consumption has experienced a remarkable expansion compared with prewar, when consumption averaged just five-hundredths of a pound per person. This expansion has continued, attaining a new high of .26 pound per person in 1959, which was fairly well maintained in 1960, at .25 pound. Mexican and Brazilian consumption, on the other hand, has not shown any improvement over the years.

There has been a remarkable rise in raisin consumption in Japan in the last few years. Consumption has risen from an average of six-hundredths of a pound per capita in the five years 1951-55 to ten-hundredths in the subsequent 5 years and then doubled again in wake of the government's liberalization of imports from the United States in 1961. The use of raisins--a relatively unknown food in Japan--has been stimulated by an intensive promotion program by the U.S. raisin and wheat industries in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that perhaps 70 percent of Japanese consumption is in the form of raisin bread and possibly another 10 percent as pastry.

Producing Countries

Aside from the United States and Australia, per capita consumption in the producing countries is remarkably low. Australia leads all of the producing countries with an average consumption of 4.6 pounds per person while United States ranks second, but well behind Australia, with 1.52 pounds.

In the middle eastern producing countries, consumption rarely exceeds 1 pound per person, according to estimates based on incomplete information. It is difficult to ascertain in Greece, Iran, and Turkey how much of the domestic disappearance goes into nonfood uses. As indicated earlier, at times industrial utilization is very substantial in comparison with food use. It appears that consumption in these countries ranges between seven-tenths of a pound to a little over a pound per capita annually. The trend may be toward higher per capita consumption as the standards of living improve. In any case, total consumption in these countries appears to have risen and probably more than the extent to which population has increased.

Consumption in Argentina, Chile, Cyprus, South Africa, and Spain is still lower. It is estimated at half a pound in Argentina, one-fifth of a pound in Chile, two-thirds of a pound in Cyprus, half a pound in the Republic of South Africa, and three-fifths of a pound in Spain.

Limitations in data prevent any conclusion as to consumption trends in some of these producing countries. However, it appears that aside from the Middle East per capita consumption is declining among the producing countries. This is particularly apparent in the United States and Australia, who lead the producing countries not only in per capita but also in total consumption. Despite increasing population, total consumption in United States and Australia has been declining--the drop in per capita consumption more than offsetting materially larger population. In some of the other countries, too, as Chile and South Africa, per capita and total consumption have been falling. In Argentina, the rise in population has more than balanced a fall in per capita consumption.

Prices

The price of California Natural Thompson Seedless raisins, as quoted on the London market, during the most recent 5 seasons (1956-57 through 1960-61) has been generally higher than that of foreign competing raisins. In the charts, London prices, on a landed, duty paid basis are shown for California Natural Thompsons, Turkish No. 9, Greek No. 4 Natural, and Iranian Maragha/Urmia Originals, and Australian 4 Crown.

The foreign types shown in the charts are those for which quotations are most regularly available, thus enabling price comparisons to be made with Natural Thompsons. Also frequently quoted are Turkish No. 10, Greek No. 2, Australian 5 Crown and Iranian Bidonas. This does not mean, however, that these types are necessarily the most similar to Natural Thompsons. The California Natural Thompson, after all, is a raisin that has not been dipped in caustic soda, nor sulfured, nor shade-dried. On the other hand, the Turkish No. 9 or 10 or Greek No. 2 is a raisin that has been soda-dipped, and after drying, treated with sulfur. The Greek No. 4 Natural, though sun-dried, undipped, and unsulfured like the California Thompson, is a sultana while the Thompson is a sultanina. The Iranian Maragha or Urmia Original is a soda-dipped sultana while Bidonas are undipped, unsulfured, and sun-dried. The Australian "sultana" (actually a Thompson seedless) is a soda-dipped, rack-dried product. Such differences in variety and method of processing, not to mention differences in environment and culture, result in differences in appearance, plumpness, taste, thickness of skin, degree of stickiness, and keeping quality. Furthermore, packing techniques vary among these producing areas, resulting also in differences in freedom from capstems, grit, and other foreign matter. Thus, direct price comparisons are subject to some qualification.

Although each of these types possesses fairly distinctive characteristics, there are no consistent price differentials among them since the price reacts quite sharply to fluctuations in the supply of any of these raisin types and grades. Thus, while it is apparent from the charts that California Natural Thompsons tended to be the most expensive of the five types listed and Iranian Originals the cheapest, it is obvious that the spread in price between any two types may vary considerably. For example, the price of Greek No. 4 Naturals during the 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60 seasons was either close to or below the price of Turkish No. 9 grade; but beginning in August 1960, the No. 4 Naturals were sharply higher in price than the Turkish No. 9, in response to a very short Greek crop. Likewise, California Thompsons have been both well above and also significantly below the prices of Australian 4 Crown, Turkish No. 9, and Greek No. 4 Naturals.

A striking illustration of the unpredictability of price spreads between grades is offered by the price relationship between Australian 4 Crown and 5 Crown "sultanas" in 2 recent years in the British market. In 1958, returns for 4 Crown averaged 16.6 cents per pound and for 5 Crown, (a superior grade) 17.8 cents. But in 1959, returns for 4 Crown, the lower-quality grade, averaged 18.4 cents while for 5 Crown they averaged only 16.4 cents!

An important factor influencing the degree of competitiveness between California and foreign raisin prices in any given season is whether or not a volume regulation is in effect for California Natural Thompsons. In 1957-58 and 1958-59, when California

Price Comparisons for Raisins in London, September 1956—September 1961

(Landed, duty - paid)
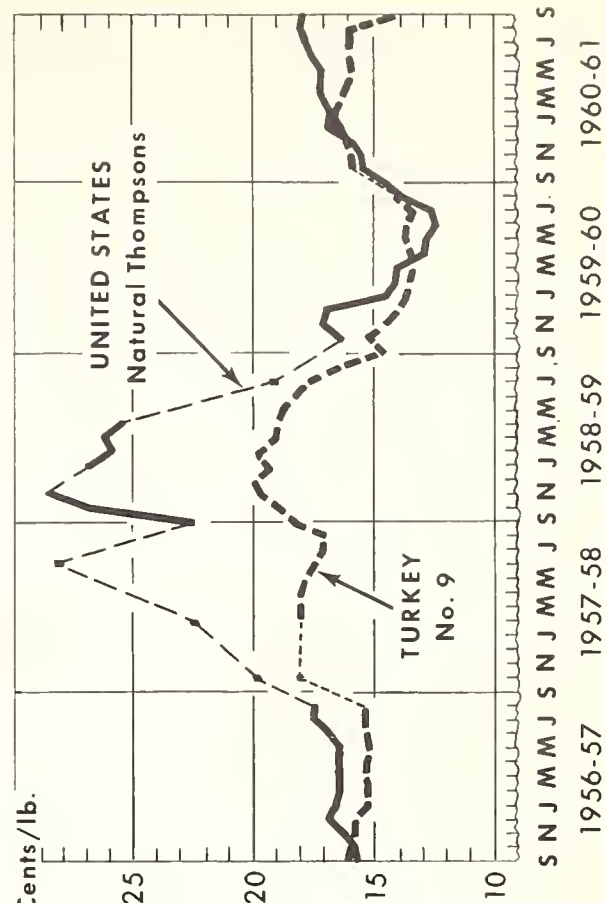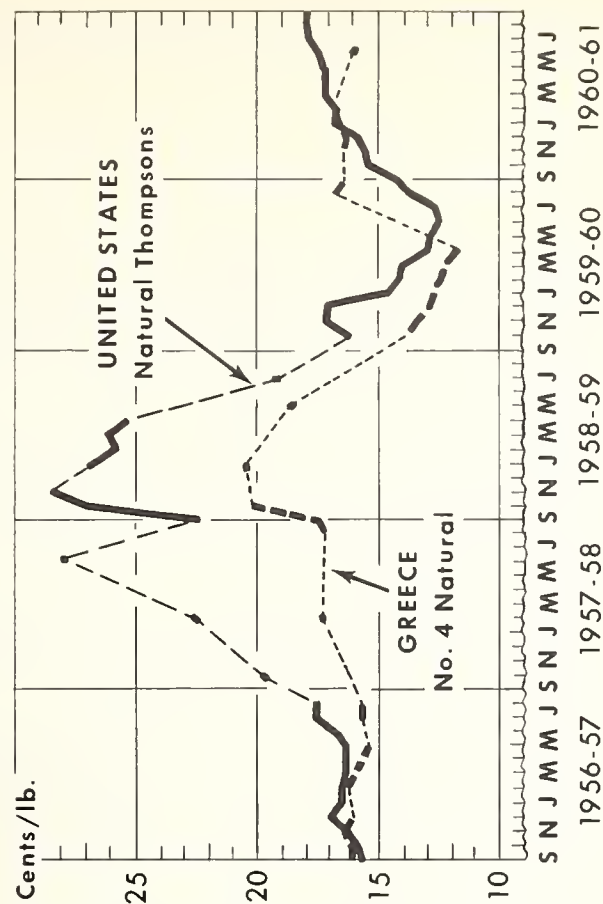
production was down due to weather damage, no surplus pool was established, export sales were made at domestic prices, with the result that California prices were far above world prices those 2 seasons.

Governmental Assistance

The role of government in facilitating the export movement of dried vine fruits varies considerably among the producing countries. Governmental assistance to exports can be, and at times has been, more significant in influencing the competitive situation than any other single factor in the international movement of dried vine fruits. Of the Big Five, the governments of Australia, Greece, Turkey, and the United States play an important part in influencing the volume and price of raisins for export. Only the Iranian Government has not participated as directly in furthering exports though it, as well as the other four governments, has resorted to indirect means of encouraging exports.

Australia.--Two essential features distinguish the organization of the marketing of dried fruits in Australia: The regulation of exports through a statutory control authority and a voluntary price equalization scheme run by the industry.

The Australian Dried Fruits Control Board has had full responsibility for the export marketing policies for dried vine fruits, authorized by legislation, since 1925. The Board consists of seven members elected by growers and four members nominated by the Australian Government.

The Board endeavors to bring about the orderly marketing of exports (three-fourths of Australian production). It is a purely regulatory body and has no trading powers. It operates as follows: Once the size of the new crop has been estimated, allocations are established for the Australian market, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Western Europe, Ireland, and "other markets," which includes the West Indies, Africa, and the Middle East. The balance, except for a minor tonnage which may be set aside as a reserve for possible increased sales to any market, is allocated to the United Kingdom. The allocation to the United Kingdom generally accounts for over half of the export total. The Board implements the export allocations by means of its licensing machinery. Allocations are subject to revision if the crop outturn does not correspond to the early-season crop estimate.

At the beginning of the crop season, the Board also sets minimum prices, by grades, for each export market. These too are subject to change during the season, should conditions warrant it.

It has been the Board's policy to make sales on an f.o.b. or c.i.f. price basis to Canada, New Zealand, continental Europe, Ireland, Japan, Fiji and Pacific islands, West Indies, Ceylon, Africa, the Middle East, India, Burma, Malaya, and Hong Kong. In the all-important U.K. market, however, a consignment method of marketing is used.

The Board is represented in the United Kingdom by the London Agency which is responsible for the appraisal of each parcel of Australian fruit and arranges its sale through agents at not less than the minimum price set for each crown grade. The Agency also supervises fumigation of the fruit. It consults on major matters with an advisory panel, whose members are all closely associated with the dried fruit business, before sending to the Board recommendations, such as suggested opening prices.

According to the Board, "The establishment of reserve prices does not imply or tend to imply that such prices are the maxima obtainable by selling agents."

The operations of the Board are financed entirely by the producers of dried vine fruits who have paid an annual levy, in recent seasons, of $1.50 per short ton on sultanas, lexias, and currants.

The Board also carries out export promotion programs in foreign markets, especially in the United Kingdom. Advertising, demonstrations, exhibitions, and various public relations activities are financed by the Board in countries that import raisins.

The other main feature that distinguishes the Australian marketing of dried vine fruits is that of producer price-equalization. This is not operated by any government body but by the Australian Dried Fruits Association, an unincorporated body representing more than 90 percent of the growers and packinghouses. Under this scheme, returns from all outlets--based on the allocations set--are averaged together, and all the growers thereby share in the returns from high-price and low-price markets.

Greece.--The Greek Government is committed to a policy of expanding the production and export of raisins. Not only has it been successful in its efforts to bring about such expansion since the war, but it has planned a further substantial increase.

The "Preliminary Five Year Program for the Economic Development of Greece, 1959-63," as released in April 1959, envisions the annual exportation of 77,000 short tons of raisins by 1963. By way of comparison, in 1949-52, exports averaged 36,086 tons and in 1953-57, 51,270 tons annually. The goal would exceed by 20 percent the alltime high level of exports--64,302 tons--attained in the bumper crop year of 1957-58. An export volume of 77,000 tons implies an 80,000-ton production level, and this would be half again as large as the 1956-60 average crop of 53,400 tons. This goal is now expected to be achieved by 1966-67.

Exports are being directly encouraged by export promotions, trade missions, and by bilateral trade agreements. Under these agreements, the Greek Government permits the importation of another country's products if the other country in turn grants preference to the entry of Greek products.

Under the price support program, it is possible for raisins to be exported at a loss, if need be. In 1956 the Greek parliament passed legislation making price supports available to sultana producers. Under this law, the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture jointly set a "security" price in July of each year, and also determine the quantity of sultanas that K.S.O.S., the Confederation of Sultana Co-operatives, will be authorized to buy at the "security", i.e., support, price, in the course of the marketing season.

Support prices were set as follows in recent seasons: 1956-57, 9.6 cents per pound; 1957-58, 9.4 cents; 1958-59, 10.2 cents; 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62, 10.6 cents. These are "average" support prices, i.e., for No. 4 unbleached. In any one season there is a range of support prices, depending upon grade. In 1958-59, for example, they varied from 9.8 to 11.0 cents per pound; in 1960-61, they ranged from 10.6 cents for the No. 4 to 11.3 cents for No. 1.

In 1957-58 and again in 1958-59, sufficient funds were allocated to K.S.O.S. to permit the purchase of 11,000 tons of sultanas for price support purposes. However, pro-

ducers offered only negligible quantities to K.S.O.S. because they were able to obtain higher prices from packers since the international market was strong in those seasons. In 1959-60, though, approximately 28,000 tons of sultanas were collected by KSOS at three different "average" security prices: The first 11,000 tons at 10.6 cents per pound, the next 11,000 tons at 9.8 cents, and the final collection of nearly 6,000 tons at 8.8 cents. These sultanas were reportedly exported at a loss to the Greek Government of $1.3 million.

At the beginning of the 1961-62 season the Greek Government announced that there would be no quantitative limitation on the amount of 1961-crop sultanas that KSOS could purchase from producers at the security price. About 48,000 short tons had been purchased by mid-December 1961. The government also announced that in an effort to regain markets export sales would be made at world prices, implying that exports would again be subsidized if necessary. The average security price was to be 10.6 cents through December 31, 1961. During the early part of the season, exports were being made at a loss to the government of $34 to $55 per short ton.

It is, of course, also possible for world prices at times to rise above the equivalent of the security prices paid by K.S.O.S. In that event, profits would be distributed back to the farmers. The Greek Government has encouraged the expansion of sultana production not only by means of support prices but also through a far-reaching program of agricultural credit. The Agricultural Bank of Greece has been effective in carrying out this program.

The Bank makes short-term (one crop season) and medium-term (up to 5 years) loans to sultana producers. The greater portion of its loans is short term, to cover fertilization, spraying, and cultivation and harvest labor costs. On the average, about $135 per acre covers all cash costs. The loan may be in the form of cash or as fertilizer and pesticide.

Medium-term loans are available for planting land to sultanas. A great percentage of Crete's sultana expansion has been partially financed by the Bank The Bank considers the development of new sultana acreage a sound basis for loans because (1) the soil and climate are considered ideal for sultanas, and (2) Crete's excess labor can be used in sultana production. The Bank, therefore, sets aside funds each year for medium-term loans to finance the expansion of sultana acreage.

Only the preparation of the land can be financed when loans are made for new plantings. Approximately $67 per acre is available for this purpose under these medium-term loans. The interest rate is 6 percent--considerably less than what producers would have to pay to other lenders.

Medium-term loans are also made for the construction of drying racks in the vineyards and for irrigation of existing plantings.

Producers of currants, too, are eligible for "security prices." In this instance the Autonomous Currant Organization (A. S. O.) is responsible for the purchase of fruit from growers at the security level. Whereas limitations have been placed in some years upon the quantity of sultanas that may be collected at the support price, there is usually no limit set upon the collection of currants under support.

The 1959, 1960, and 1961 average security price for currants was 9.1 cents per pound. There are price differentials, though, for differences in quality and origin. In 1961, for instance, the security price ranged from 10.3 cents for Vostizza "shade choice" to 8.6 cents for "current grade" for some parts of Messinia.

Unlike sultanas, currants have not been exported at less than the equivalent of the support price. In other words, exports have not been subsidized at a loss to the government despite very substantial purchases by A. S. O. at security prices. In 1960-61, A. S. O. bought 51,800 short tons of currants, of which 33,600 tons were of marketable grades. In 1961-62, before the season was half over, A. S. O. had already purchased over 38,000 tons of currants. These figures also indicate, of course, that producers still sell fully half of the crop to the private trade. Such sales are usually made at prices that are lower than the security level. The same often occurs with sultanas, i.e., producers sell substantial tonnages to independent packers or merchants at prices below the security prices. The main reason that producers forego the benefits of the higher prices offered by A. S. O. and K. S. O. S. is that they are able to avoid immediate repayment of their debts to the Agricultural Bank when they sell to private sources. Normally, when growers sell to A.S.O. or K.S.O.S. any debts that they have incurred against the current crop are deducted from their returns.

A very small fee is also levied against deliveries by A. S. O. of 15 percent of a cent per pound. Prior to the 1961 crop, a fee of 2 percent of the security price was also imposed. The main financial drain upon A. S. O. has apparently been in its sales of the substandard grades for alcohol.

A. S. O. has also been providing credit for and distributing cotton and plastic dry-yard covers to producers of currants. This program has been remarkably successful and a large proportion of the growers are now able to protect their fruit from rain at drying time.

Iran.--The Iranian Government has intervened less in the production and marketing of raisins than any other of the governments among the Big Five. It was not until the fall of 1959 that the government adopted any measure to directly assist the exportation of Iranian raisins.

Iranian packers and exporters had shown relatively little interest in obtaining government help to meet foreign competition until the latter part of the 1958-59 season, when prices began a precipitous decline. At that time it had become apparent that the 1959 world raisin harvest would be very large after two seasons of short crops and exceptionally high prices. During this period of falling prices, the Iranian trade began to press the government to intervene with some form of export assistance.

Three possible means of aiding exports were considered by the government: (1) Direct export subsidies, (2) reduction of internal freight rates on raisins destined for export, and (3) providing cheaper credit to exporters than is normally available. In limited fashion, the latter two were put into effect.

In the fall of 1959, subsidized railroad freight rates were instituted for export shipments of dried fruits and nuts. The subsidy was equivalent to $14.25 per short ton on shipments from Tabriz to the port of Khorramshahr; instead of the usual charge of $18.00 per ton, shippers had to pay only $3.75. This subsidy was terminated March 1960. Actually, it only served to make railroad transportation temporarily competitive with trucking. Truck rates, which are not fixed but result from bargaining, are said to average approximately $11.85 per ton. Therefore, dried fruit had usually moved by truck. The railroad subsidy was dropped forward the end of the season despite appeals by exporters that it be maintained. The government, incidentally, is constructing a railroad from Tabriz to the Turkish border. This will enable Azerbaijan's fruit to travel across Turkey to west-Turkish ports.

Following termination of the railroad subsidy and demands by exporters that it be reinstated, the government in the spring of 1960 authorized the Bank Melli Iran to issue credits at only 6 percent interest for dried fruit exports. This, of course, is a far more favorable rate than is available in commercial channels (20 percent being not at all unusual). The Bank is authorized to lend up to 90 percent of the export value of the fruit, repayable when the exporter receives payment from the foreign buyer. The extent to which exporters have been able to avail themselves of this cheap credit is not known.

The Iranian Government has also been considering the establishment of a tax on dried fruit trade to provide funds for future subsidies for dried fruit exports.

In addition, it hopes to strengthen exports by improving the export product. The government plans to do this in two ways: First, through export grades and standards, developed by the Institute of Standards. Second, through its program of building model packinghouses with modern equipment.

Turkey.--After World War II, government measures were frequently resorted to in order to assure the competitiveness of Turkish raisins in foreign markets. However, between August 1958 and August 1959 a fundamental change occured in the approach used by the Turkish Government to maximize exports.

Postwar Turkey was plagued by inflation, and its official rate of exchange became more and more unrealistic as the Turkish lira depreciated in value. In belated recognition of the overvaluation of its currency, the Turkish Government undertook the gradual devaluation of its currency, beginning in August 1958 and finishing the task in August 1960.

Before the devaluation the Turkish Government had to resort to export subsidies in order to enable the exportation of raisins. They were being quoted in terms of lira with an official value of 2.8 per U.S. dollar (35.7 cents), but with an actual value in international markets considerably below this. Thus, in the 1956-57 season, for example, the export subsidy was equivalent to 4.9 cents per pound, at the official rate of exchange. In 1957-58, it was increased to the equivalent of 9.7 cents per pound, figured at the official rate.

To prevent underinvoicing as a means of evading currency regulations the Turkish Government also had to set minimum export prices. At times these were fixed by decree; in other seasons they were relatively flexible, being based on the daily quotations of the Izmir Commodity Exchange ("Bourse") plus a predetermined margin to cover packing and handling costs and profit from warehouse to shipboard.

The government furthermore used to set annual grower support prices. The Taris Co-operative, with government financing, carried out purchases at the support level for the government.

In August 1958, the Turkish Government decreed an effective export exchange rate of 5.6 lira per dollar for raisin exports, and in August 1959 it further raised the effective rate to 9.0 lira per dollar. This rate--9.0 lira per dollar--is applied to practically all Turkish imports and exports and has been much closer to the free market value of the lira than the previous official rate.

When the value of the lira applicable to raisin exports was devalued to 9.0 per dollar, in August 1959, the government simultaneously did away with the apparatus of

export subsidies and support prices. Turkish raisin exports, in the marketing year beginning September 1, 1959, attained the astronomic volume of 88,896 short tons. At the same time, Turkish producers were receiving higher prices for their raisins than in the previous season.

For the 1960-61 season, however, the government restored minimum export prices; these were relatively flexible, being based on the spot prices ruling on the Izmir Commodity Exchange the previous day. This control was installed only after considerable debate within the dried fruit industry, the justification being that some exporters had allegedly made forward sales abroad at low prices and then manipulated the local market to keep prices down. In November 1960, the Izmir Exporters' Union petitioned the Ministry of Commerce to withdraw this decree. It was withdrawn and replaced by a compromise control under which an export sale could be forbidden if the sales price was considered too far out of line with: (1) the local Bourse price, (2) selling prices of other exporters, and (3) the price level in other producing countries for corresponding grades.

In July 1961, the Izmir Exporters' Union recommended and the Ministry of Commerce approved minimum export prices for the 1961-62 season. When the Izmir market opened, however, in August 1961, the fixed minimum prices that applied to forward sales were abolished and minimum prices were again geared to daily closing prices on the Bourse plus a packer margin of $40 per short ton. The Izmir Exporters Union, under surveillance of the Ministry of Commerce, sets these minimum prices.

United States.--Raisin marketing in the United States has been under a Federal marketing agreement and order continuously since August 18, 1949, when it was first put into effect. The prior approval of at least two-thirds of the voting growers (by number or tonnage) and of the handlers of not less than 50 percent of the tonnage, was obtained, as required, before this Federal marketing order was issued. Although the program has been amended three times since its inception, the major provisions have remained the same. These include (a) minimum grade and condition standards for natural condition raisins (raisins as received from producers) and for packed, processed raisins, (b) "volume control" of raisins meeting the quality standards, and (c) control of the disposition of raisins which fail to meet such standards.

"Volume control" consists of the establishment of a "free" percentage, a "reserve" percentage, and a "surplus" percentage. These percentages apply to all standard quality raisins acquired by handlers (packers). Free tonnage may be marketed without restriction providing it meets quality requirements. Surplus tonnage is held by handlers for the account of the Raisin Administrative Committee; may not enter normal domestic market channels; and is sold in export. Reserve tonnage is held by handlers for the account of RAC until it is determined whether it is needed to meet domestic trade requirements; any reserve tonnage that is not so needed becomes surplus tonnage and is exported.

Some years ago, when dollar exchange shortages in European countries still posed a serious problem for U.S. raisin exports, the U.S. Department of Agriculture subsidized the exportation of California raisins. However, the subsidies were steadily scaled down--from 4.25 cents per pound in 1949-50 to 1.5 cents per pound in 1954-55, which was the last season when export subsidies were paid.

Promotion, advertising, and marketing research activities are carried out by the California Raisin Advisory Board--a California State body. Such activities have been conducted in foreign markets by the Board in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Grades and Standards

There are no international standards for grades of raisins. Nearly every exporting country, however, has some system of grades. In some countries these are government-enforced; in others they simply represent common usage. In some, as Iran for instance, there have been no grades, except of the most rudimentary kind.

Australia.--In Australia there are seven grades of "Sultanas," ranging from "1-crown" to "7-crown." The highest grade is 7-crown. Prior to 1958, the lowest grade was designated as "Plain." However, effective February 1958, the Plain grade was to be designated as 1-crown, the old 1-crown as 2-crown, and so on.

These grades are mandatory and were arrived at jointly by representatives of the raisin industry and officials of the Department of Primary Industry. They are incorporated in the Exports (Dried Fruits) Regulations.

Exports to the United Kingdom, Australia's big market, were overwhelmingly of 5-crown quality in 1958 and 1959, which indicates that this is a market for the better grades. Furthermore, in the 1958 season, when 48 percent of the total pack graded 5-crown or better, fully 86 percent of the shipments to the United Kingdom were of 5-crown or better grade. In 1959, 88 percent of the exports to the United Kingdom graded 5-crown or better.

Such statistics are not available for a long enough period to enable a conclusion on how the Australian pack generally grades out. In the 1957 season, when the crop suffered from excessive moisture during the drying period, only 8 percent of the Australian export pack would have graded 5-crown or better, had the grade designations of subsequent years been applied. As a general rule, substantial percentages of 1-crown and 2-crown fruit probably occur only during seasons when the crop has been weather-damaged.

The main criteria used in setting the crown grades, i.e., standards of color and size of berry, are redetermined every year by the Australian Dried Fruits Board. In effect the Board establishes a "fair average quality" each season when it determines the color and size standards to be used in setting the crown grades. In order to do this, samples are assembled from all of the growing areas and the standard is then set for each crown for that season.

Table 13.—Australian sultanas: Percentage distribution, by grade, of exports and total pack

Grade	1957[1]/ export pack	1958[1]/ total pack	1958[1]/ exports to U.K.	1959[1]/ exports to U.K.
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Plain[2]/	3	--	--	--
1-crown	14	1	--	--
2-crown	40	3	--	--
3-crown	35	12	1	1
4-crown	8	36	13	11
5-crown	--	44	79	86
6-crown	--	4	7	2
7-crown	--	--	--	--
	100	100	100	100

1/ Year of harvest.
2/ This grade was changed to 1-crown after 1957.

7-crown, light colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of large, bold fruit of bright golden colour and good flavour, full bodied and of even texture, and shall contain no dark or amber berries. 2. The sultanas shall be of such size as will not pass through a 13/32 inch riddle.	The trade description shall include the words "Seven Crown and Light Color."

6-crown, light colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of bold fruit of light amber colour and good flavour, full bodied and of free pliable texture and shall contain no dark and not more than 5 per cent by number of brown berries.
	2. Where the sultanas are not size graded, the following riddles shall be used:--
	    (a) dust riddle, 7/32 inch; and
	    (b) 20/32 inch riddle for the elimination of lumps.
	3. Where the sultanas are graded into two sizes, the following riddles shall be used:--
	    (a) dust riddle, 7/32 inch;
	    (b) intermediate riddle, 13/32 inch; and
	    (c) 20/32 inch riddle for the removal of lumps.
	4. Where the sultanas are graded into three sizes, the following riddles shall be used:--
	    (a) dust riddle, 7/32 inch;
	    (b) intermediate riddle, 12/32 inch;
	    (c) intermediate riddle, 15/32 inch; and
	    (d) 20/32 inch riddle for the removal of lumps.
		The trade description shall include the words "Six Crown and Light Color."

5-crown, light colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of amber coloured fruit of good body and flavour and free pliable texture and shall not contain more than 10 per cent by number of dark berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Five Crown and Light Color."
4-crown, light colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of fruit of good appearance, of average amber colour, good flavour and texture, and shall not contain more than 15 per cent by number of dark berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Four Crown and Light Color."
3-crown, light colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of fruit of good appearance, flavour and texture, of all or any shades of amber to medium brown berries, and shall not contain more than 20 per cent of dark berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Three Crown and Light Color."
2-crown, light colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of fruit of any size, of good appearance, flavour and texture, and more than half of the sultanas shall consist of light coloured berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Two Crown and Light Color."
5-crown, brown colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of bold fruit of amber colour and good flavour, full bodied and of free pliable texture, and shall not contain more than 5 per cent by number of dark amber berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Five Crown and Brown Color."
4-crown, brown colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of amber to brown coloured fruit of good body and flavour, of free pliable texture and shall not contain more than 10 per cent by number of dark berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Four Crown and Brown Color."
3-crown, brown colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of fruit of any size of an even brown colour, good appearance, flavour and texture, and shall not contain more than 15 per cent by number of dark berries. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Three Crown and Brown Color."
2-crown, brown colored type.	1. The sultanas shall consist of fruit of any size, of uniformly dark coloured berries of good appearance, flavour and texture. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "Two Crown and Brown Color."
1-crown	1. The sultanas shall consist of fruit of any size, of good appearance, of good texture and of any colour natural to the fruit. 2. The sultanas shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 under Six Crown.	The trade description shall include the words "One Crown."

In addition to the above grades and standards on "sultanas," there are similarly detailed grades and standards for dried currants and the other varieties of raisins.

Beginning with the 1962 crop, regulations are to go into full effect under which no foreign matter will be permitted in the packed dried fruit and there will be limitations on the presence of defective berries, stalks, and stems.

Greece.--The Greek trade has made use of five major grades--0, 1, 2, 4, and 4 Natural and a less frequently used grade, No. 5. There have also been two grades for "midgets," Nos. 21 and 24.

Under the Greek classification, the smaller the numeral the better the grade. The specifications for each of the grades were as follows:

No. 0 (bleached)--Largest berries; uniform light color, no other color permitted.

No. 1 (bleached)--Slightly smaller berries; also, 4 to 5 percent tolerance of small berries; color same as for 0.

No. 2 (bleached)--Slightly smaller berries than 1; small-berry tolerance of 6 to 7 percent; small percentage of dark ("brown") berries permitted.

No. 4 (bleached)--6 to 7 percent small berries permitted (as for 2); 60 to 65 percent of berries must be light color.

No. 4 Natural--Most of berries "brown".

No. 21--Small-sized berries from sieving Grades 0 and 1.

No. 24--Small-sized berries from sievings of No. 2 and No. 4 (bleached).

The sultana pack has generally consisted of about 50 percent of No. 0, No. 1, and No. 2 and 50 percent of No. 4 and lower. In 1957-58, when there was rain damage, 70 percent of the berries graded No. 4 or lower and the remainder No. 2 and better. In 1958-59 the crop was unusually good and only 25 percent graded as poorer qualities and 75 percent as No. 0, No. 1, and No. 2. In 1959-60, the original pack-out was 60 percent No. 2 or better; however, delay in export movement resulted in subsequent downgrading due to deterioration in storage. In 1960-61, the grade-out was: No. 0 - 10 percent, No. 1 - 20 percent, No. 2 - 20 percent, and No. 4 and lower - 50 percent. The preliminary 1961-62 grade-out was: No. 1 - 15 percent, No. 2 - 37 percent, No. 4 - 46 percent and No. 5 - 2 percent. Subsequent handgrading by packers from No. 1 and 2 should have yielded about 10 percent No. 0. Though these grades were customarily used, there was no mandatory inspection by the government to ensure compliance with them. On September 20, 1961, a Royal Decree, No. 717, entitled, "Quality Control of Exportable Sultanas" was published in the Official Gazette. Effective that date, exportable sultanas are to be graded on size and color of berries.

The provisions of this decree redefining grades of sultanas for export and providing for the enforcement of such grade standards are as follows:

1. As from the effective date of this present, sultanas destined for export shall be discerned – correspondingly with the size and color of their berries – by the following commercial export qualitative types in which they are also classified.

A) Sultanas, big berries:

    No. 00
    No. 0
    No. 1
    No. 2
    No. 4
    No. 5

B) Sultanas, small berries:

    No. 21
    No. 22
    No. 24

2. a) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 00 are classified sultanas the color of which is uniform ranging from fair to golden. The presence among these of dark colored berries is prohibited. The size of the berries of this qualitative type must be such as to enable the berries to pass through holes, the diameter of which is 11 mm., of the appropriate sieve.

b) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 0 are classified sultanas the color of which is uniform ranging similarly from fair to golden. The presence among these of dark colored berries is prohibited. The size of the berries of this qualitative type, which size should be more or less uniform, must be such as to enable the berries to pass through holes, the diameter of which is 9 mm., of the appropriate sieve.

c) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 1 are classified sultanas the color of which is uniform ranging similarly from fair to golden. The presence among these of dark colored berries is prohibited. The size of the berries of this qualitative type, which size should be more or less uniform, must be such as to enable the berries to pass through holes, the diameter of which is 8 mm., of the appropriate sieve.

The whole appearance of the above three commercial export types No. 00, 0 and 1 must be uniform from the point of view of color, the presence among these of berries showing an essential divergence in color as compared with the regular one, to the detriment of the good appearance of the sultanas of these qualitative types, being prohibited.

d) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 2 are classified sultanas the color of which ranges from fair to reddish with a content of blackish or dark colored berries up to 12% in number of berries. The size of the berries of this qualitative type, which size should be more or less uniform, must be such as to enable the berries to pass through holes, the diameter of which is 8 mm., of the appropriate sieve.

e) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 4 are classified sultanas the color of which ranges from fair to reddish or light chestnut with a content of blackish or dark colored berries up to 20% in number of berries. The size of the berries of this qualitative type, which size should be more or less uniform, must be such as to enable the berries to pass through holes, the diameter of which is 7-1/2 mm., of the appropriate sieve.

f) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 5 are classified sultanas of chestnut color which contain up to 50% black berries, in number of berries. The size of the berries of this qualitative type, which size should be more or less uniform, must be such as to enable the berries to pass through holes, the diameter of which is 7 mm., of the appropriate sieve.

g) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 21 are classified sultanas the berries of which are small and result from the assortment of the export types Nos. 1 or 0 or types Nos. 1 and 0. Sultanas of this commercial export type must be of a uniform fair to goldish color. The presence among these of dark colored berries is prohibited. The size of the berries of this qualitative type must be such as to

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[1]1 mm. (millimeter) = .0394 inch

obstruct the berries from passing through the holes of the sieve the diameter of which is 6 mm., but to enable them to pass through sieve holes measuring 7 mm. in diameter.

h) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 22 are classified sultanas the berries of which are small and result from the assortment of the export type No. 2 or types Nos. 2, No. 1, and No. 0. Sultanas of this commercial export type must be of fair to reddish color and must not contain more than 12% berries of blackish or dark color in number of berries. The size of the berries of this type must be such as to obstruct the berries from passing through the holes of a sieve the diameter of which is 6mm. but to enable them to pass through sieve holes measuring 7 mm. in diameter.

i) In the commercial export qualitative type No. 24 are classified sultanas which consist of small berries originating from the assortment of the commercial export types No. 4 and No. 2 or types Nos. 4, 2, and 5. Sultanas of this commercial export type must be of fair to reddish or even chestnut color and may contain up to 30% berries of a black or dark color, in number of berries. The size of the berries of this type must be such as to obstruct the berries from passing through sieve holes the diameter of which is 6 mm. but to enable them to pass through such holes the diameter of which is 7 mm.

3. The definitions, as above, of the color of the sultana berries apply to the category of the qualities bleached by sulphurous acid.

4. The criteria mentioned above in para. 2 of this article with regard to the size of the berries per commercial export type may contain at the maximum the following percentages of smaller berries:

a) Three per cent (3%) of the weight of berries concerning the commercial export types Nos. 00, 0 and 1, and

b) Five per cent (5%) of the weight of the berries concerning the remaining commercial export types. The above percentages are permissible provided the berries involved belong to the lower commercial export type immediately following.

5. The controlled qualitative types may only be exported if corresponding to one of the above commercial types.

6. Sultanas of all the above commercial export types must be fully free from stalks.

The tolerance limit of existence of berries not free from capstems is determined annually through a special joint decision of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce. This limit may vary per period and country of destination of the product but in any case it shall not exceed 15% of the number of berries.

<div align="center">Article 3.</div>

Sultanas exported in natural condition - viz. without being bleached by sulphurous acid - out of the commercial export types determined by art. 1 of this present must fulfil the qualitative and other conditions determined by the same article with the exception of the color of the berries which is determined as under:

a) For commercial export types No. 00, No. 0 and No. 1 the color of the berries may range even up to light chestnut.

b) For commercial export type No. 2 the color of the berries may range up to chestnut inclusive or from chestnut to reddish with a content of blackish or dark colored berries up to 12% in number of berries.

c) For commercial export type No. 4 the color of the berries may range up to chestnut inclusive or from chestnut to reddish with a content of blackish or dark colored berries up to 25% in number of berries.

d) For commercial export type No. 5 the color of the berries may range even up to chestnut or from chestnut to reddish with a content of black berries up to 50% in number of berries.

e) For commercial export type No. 21 the color of berries may range even up to light chestnut, the presence among them of dark colored berries being prohibited.

f) For commercial export type No. 22 the color of the berries may range even up to chestnut or from chestnut to reddish with a content of blackish or dark colored berries up to 15% in number of berries.

g) For commercial export type No. 24 the color of the berries may range even up to chestnut or from chestnut to reddish with a content of black colored berries up to 35% in number of berries.

Article 4.

1. Every previous provision contrary to this present R. Decree is hereby abolished.

2. This present Decree shall become effective as from its promulgation in the Official Gazette.

3. The promulgation of this Decree is assigned to Our Minister of Commerce and the execution of the same to Our Minister of Agriculture.

The above decree supplements and, in some cases, further tightens up regulations on export standards that went into effect August 1955 and were tightened July 1958. These standards called for:

1. Freedom from pests and disease.

2. Freedom from excessive capstems--not more than 12 capstems permitted per 100 berries. (This has been modified in the September 1961 Decree.)

3. Freedom from waste or foreign matter, with a tolerance of two parts per 1,000. (This tolerance has been eliminated in the September 1961 Decree.)

4. Freedom from undesirable flavors.

5. Moisture content not to exceed 16 percent.

6. Standard-size pasteboard cartons and consumer packages.

According to Greek packers, these regulations were not strictly enforced the first season (1955-56) but enforcement since has become progressively stricter. Although it was also required that the grade be shown on the containers, no authorization existed for inspection of the contents to ascertain whether the grade was accurately designated.

In the case of dried currants, the Greek Government has not developed export standards to the extent that it has for sultanas. However, as indicated earlier, a fairly rigorous culling scheme is operated by the Autonomous Currant Organization (A.S.O.) under which 5 to 7 percent of the growers' currants and 12 to 18 percent of the packers' receipts (termed "quality assortment" for the former and "processor discards" for the latter) have to be sold to A.S.O. which turns these unmerchantable qualities over to the alcohol distillation industry. The percentages vary with producing districts, i.e., from 5 percent in the Aegion (Vostizza) district to 7 percent in the Messinia district for the growers' "quality assortment" and from 12-13 percent in the Ionian Islands to 18 percent in the Messinia and Trifilia-Pylia districts for "processors' discards".

In late 1961, suggestions on improved export standards were presented to Greek officials by a visiting group of representatives of United Kingdom importers. In view of the fact that the United Kingdom purchases over 70 percent of the Greek currant pack, these suggestions have been considered by the Greek trade and the Ministry of

Commerce, who may propose legal measures to bring about suggested improvements. These include the following:

(a) Fiber boxes should have uniform tare and the tare should be stamped on each box.

(b) Each shipment should be accompanied by a weight certificate of Greek customs authorities.

(c) There should be compulsory printing of the origin (producing district) of the currants on the boxes.

(d) Moisture specifications should be established.

(e) Standards for the size of berries should be set up.

(f) Labelling standards should be established so that contents fully agree with the description.

Iran.--Until very recently, there have not been any standard grades in Iran. Iran has probably been the only major exporting country which has had no uniform standards of any kind--neither traditional voluntary standards as practiced by the Greek trade nor governmentally established and enforced export standards as in Turkey.

Individual Iranian packers of course have their own grades, with the result that there are great variations between different packers' standards. Some of the larger more modern firms have developed individual standards that are comparable to those for Turkish or Greek sultanas and are considered fairly reliably by Western European importers.

The Iranian Government, with the assistance of the United States, has set up an institute of standards. This institute has been developing grades and standards for many Iranian commodities, including dried fruits. It has already developed export standards for raisins, which can be put into effect by the Iranian Parliament. After being subject to review and modification by a commission consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, the Iranian trade, and non-Iranian advisers, the standards were published by the Standards Organization of Iran (S.O.I.). Beginning with the 1961 crop, exporters were free to use these standards when exporting raisins. However, the S.O.I. does not have authority to enforce the standards and they do not appear to have found much acceptance yet.

The standards are patterned after those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The same categories of defects are designated, with specified maxima for each: "Capstems," "stems," "seeds," "poorly developed" berries, "damaged raisins," "visibly sugared" berries, and fruit injured by "mold," and by "fermentation." The defect, "damaged raisins," encompasses raisins which have been seriously injured by insects, sunburn, scars, and embedded dirt or foreign matter. There are also limitations on the presence of insect particles or excreta. Live insects would not be permitted in graded raisins.

Moisture content, as in USDA standards, would be limited to 18 percent.

The S.O.I. found, based on research in the field and in its laboratory in Tehran, that it would be most desirable to set up three grades: No. 1 or Fancy, No. 2 or Good, and No. 3 or Standard.

Although size of berry was not considered a factor in the quality of fruit, it was decided to establish three size classes--Large, Small, and Mixed Sizes--to assist buyers and sellers in filling orders for specific purposes, i.e., manufacturers of confections in many instances prefer small fruit while some confectioners and the grocery trade insist on large fruit.

Standards of Fancy, Good, and Standard have also been established that would apply separately for (a) Naturals, and (b) for Soda-Dipped and Sulfur Bleached. The same categories of defects, i.e., "capstems," "stems," "seeds," etc., would be applied to each of these types but the tolerances are much laxer for soda-dipped and sulfur-bleached raisins than for natural, undipped, sun-dried raisins. This is significant in assessing proposed Iranian standards, since the overwhelming bulk of Iranian raisins--possibly 85 to 90 percent--are soda-dipped, and approximately one-third are, in addition, sulfured.

It is also of interest that the Iranian standards, though modeled after the USDA standards, omit any mention of the presence of grit, sand, or silt as a defect.

The standards stipulate that the color of soda-dipped and sulfur-bleached raisins is not indicative of quality. It is pointed out that under Iranian conditions it is not possible to produce batches of uniform color, and that the color of Iranian raisins that have been soda-dipped, or both dipped and sulfured, normally range from dark amber to golden or greenish yellow. It is, therefore, stated that such raisins "...shall be determined as meeting the color requirements...which possess a color ranging from greenish yellow or golden to dark amber. Not more than 15 percent by weight... may be dark raisins of unbleached color."

However, exporters would be obliged to give some indication as to the color: "The color of any lot of soda-dipped and/or sulfured raisins shall be certified in the form of a statement which shall certify the overall range of color present, shall state the colors or color which predominates generally throughout the lot and state the percentage of dark raisins of unbleached color present. To illustrate--'Color of lot ranges from golden to dark amber, generally amber to dark amber, mostly amber. 2 percent dark raisins of unbleached color.' "

It is apparent from these color standards that in this respect, too, the Iranian standards would be much more similar to U.S. standards than to those of Greece or Turkey.

The Iranian standards would not endeavor to control the use of preservatives, fumigants, sulfur, or any other chemical. They state explicitly that the use of these substances in raisins for export is to be "governed by restrictions and regulations of the country of destination."

Turkey.--All Turkish raisins destined for export must undergo government inspection prior to exportation and each lot must then be accompanied by an official certificate indicating its grade.

Though the Ministry of Commerce and Economics has the authority under a 1938 ordinance to set dried fruit standards, in practice it does not exercise sole responsi-

bility for this. It is done by a committee consisting of representatives of the government, raisin industry, and the Izmir Bourse.

There are standards for moisture content, defects, foreign matter, type of packing, color of berry, and size of berry. These standards do not change from year-to-year except for the last two factors: Color and size of berry. Since color and berry size may vary from one crop to the next, the committee sets the standard each year.

Grades are designated by numbers which range from 6 to 12, the higher the number, the better the grade. Thus No. 12 sultanas would be the lightest, most uniform in color and have the largest berries. There are 65 shades of color, from light yellow to dark brown; but in grading, these are grouped into 4 classes: Light, a little darker, still darker, and darkest. Size is based on weight, i.e., the largest sizes have the smallest number of berries per 100 grams.

In the export trade, No. 8 is usually the lowest grade quoted. The most commonly quoted grades in Western European markets are No. 9 and No. 10.

According to Turkish trade sources the No. 9 is considered equivalent to the Australian 4-crown and Greek No. 4 bleached.

The moisture content may not exceed 15 percent for grades 9 through 12. The maximum for grades 7 and 8 is 16 percent.

Since it has not been possible to entirely eliminate small stones and stems in the processing, tolerances for foreign matter have been established for some of the grades: No. 7 and No. 8 are permitted 0.375 part per 1,000; for No. 9, a tolerance of 0.25 part per 1,000 is allowed; for No. 10, only 0.125 part per 1,000 is permitted; and for No. 11 and No. 12 no tolerance is granted. Tolerances have been reduced 50 percent in the last 4 years for Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10.

The main Turkish grades, No. 7 through No. 12, apply only to sultanas that have been sulfur-bleached. If the sultanas are "natural," i.e., unbleached, other color standards are applied and the grade comparable to No. 7 bleached would be designated as No. 71, No. 8 equivalent unbleached would be No. 81, and so on. Bleached midgets bear the designations 17 through 21 and natural midgets 171 through 211, thus:

| | | Midget | |
Bleached sultanas	Natural sultanas	Bleached sultanas	Natural sultanas
No. 7	No. 71	No. 17	No. 171
No. 8	No. 81	No. 18	No. 181
No. 9	No. 91	No. 19	No. 191
No. 10	No. 101	No. 20	No. 201
No. 11	No. 111	No. 21	No. 211
No. 12	No. 121	----	---

Grades of midgets and naturals are subject to the same limitations on foreign matter, moisture, and other factors as are the "normal," i.e., bleached sultanas.

When sultanas from the previous crop are carried over, they may be mixed with the new crop if the carryover is small. In that case, they are simply graded together with the new-crop sultanas. However, if the carryover is large, then the old-crop fruit may not be mixed with the new crop, and the color grade of the old sultanas is auto-

matically lowered one grade; this is done on the principle that the longer fruit is carried, the darker it becomes.

United States.--As indicated earlier, under the Federal marketing agreement and order, each lot of "incoming" raisins, i.e., raisins as received from producers is inspected, and must meet minimum grade and condition standards before it can be processed. Furthermore, after the raisins have been processed, they must again be inspected to determine if they meet the minimum standards for packed, processed raisins. In both instances, the standards are set and inspection carried out by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Three grades of processed Thompson Seedless raisins have been established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These are "U.S. Grade A" or "U.S. Fancy," "U.S. Grade B" or "U.S. Choice," and "U.S. Grade C" or "U.S. Standard." Under the marketing order, Grade C is the minimum grade of Thompson Seedless that may be shipped. Those which fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Grade C are termed "Substandard."

Additional requirements which the raisins have to meet in varying degree for each grade relate to similarity in varietal characteristics and typicalness of color, flavor, and maturity characteristics. The moisture limitation is similar in all three grades--not more than 18 percent, by weight.

Table 14.—Thompson Seedless Raisins: Allowance for defects

Defects	U.S. Grade A or U.S. Fancy	U.S. Grade B or U.S. Choice	U.S. Grade C or U.S. Standard
Maximum count (per 96 ounces):			
Pieces of stem	1	2	4
Maximum count (per 16 ounces):			
Capstems	15	25	35
Maximum (by weight) (percent):			
Undeveloped	1	2	{ 2--Other sizes. 3--"Small" size.
Damaged	2	3	5
Sugared	5	10	15
Maximum (by count) (percent):			
Moldy raisins.	2	3	4
	Appearance or edibility of product		
Damaged by fermentation	May not be affected.	May not be more than slightly affected.	May not be materially affected.
Grit, sand, or silt	None of any consequence may be present that affects the appearance or edibility of the product.		Not more than a trace may be present that affects the appearance or edibility of the product.

Packaging

There has been striking progress in recent years in the packaging of Mediterranean dried vine fruits. Up until a few years ago all Greek, Turkish and Iranian sultanas and currants were shipped in bulk--in wooden boxes. California was virtually the only supplying area that made use of pasteboard cartons and consumer-size containers. Australian sultanas are still shipped in bulk since they are usually rewashed or otherwise cleaned in the United Kingdom and Canada and also packaged there when destined for retail outlets.

In Greece, sultanas were traditionally packed in wood boxes of 17 kilograms (37.5 pounds) net. Almost the entire export bulk pack is now put up in pasteboard boxes of 14-15 kilograms (30.9 - 33 pounds) net. Furthermore, about 30 percent of the export pack now is shipped in consumer-size packages--mostly 250, 300, and 500 gram packets. The packing of currants is also shifting from wood to fiber boxes. It is estimated that about 30 percent of the 1960-61 exports were packed in pasteboard. However, packing of currants in consumer-size packages is not expected to increase in the near future because the skins of Greek currants are too thin to permit use of packing equipment.

In Turkey, too, the same transition is taking place--from a 14 kilogram (30.9 pound) wooden box to pasteboard bulk containers. And as in Greece, mechanical equipment is being installed for the automatic filling of retail-size packages of cellophane and other materials. Pasteboard boxes also weigh 14 kilograms.

In Iran, where the 12-1/2 kilogram (27.6 pounds) box is traditional, some shift to pasteboard containers is also taking place. Progress in use of consumer-packages has also been slower than in Greece and Turkey.

This development of consumer packaging coincides with the spread of supermarket-type food stores in Western Europe where retailing is changing from use of bulk containers to self-service for various commodities. Also as food standards there have risen, bakers are increasingly reluctant to accept dried fruits in wooden boxes which may contain splinters or traces of sawdust.

Ocean Freight Rates

In comparing the relative costs of ocean transport of raisins from the various producing countries to the European import centers, it is apparent that United States is at a disadvantage, particularly with respect to the Mediterranean countries. Al-

Table 15.—Ocean freight rates for raisins, from leading producing countries to selected European ports, 1961

Origin	Destination			
	Hamburg	Rotterdam	London	Copenhagen
	U.S. dol. per short ton	U.S. dol. per short ton	U.S. dol. per short ton	U.S. dol. per short ton
Australia	22.23	23.12	24.00	--
Greece.	15.88	15.42	12.50	17.96
Iran	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.70
Turkey.	15.88	15.42	13.75	17.96
United States (California). . . .	36.92	37.00	37.50	37.00

Commercial sources.

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though the cost of shipping raisins from Australia to Europe is materially higher than are Mediterranean costs, it is still well below the cost of shipping from California.

Surprisingly, the cost of ocean freight from Iran is generally less than from Greece and Turkey though the voyage from Khorramshahr, the Iranian port, is considerably longer. This is probably due to the relatively small amount of cargo available in the Persian Gulf for Europe-bound vessels. Taking on some dried fruit, even at modest freight rates, would be more profitable to steamers than to carry out ballast.

Tariff Preferences

Preferential tariff arrangements can give some producing areas a competitive advantage over others. The most important existing system of tariff preferences is that of the British Commonwealth. At this writing Commonwealth preferences on dried vine fruits are enjoyed by Australia, Cyprus, and the Republic of South Africa.[2] Dried vine fruits from these countries are granted more favorable tariff treatment in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, West Indies Federation, and Ceylon.

In addition to the preferences shown in table 16, Australian dried fruits enjoy a 9 percent ad valorem rate in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as against a 20 percent general rate levied by the Federation; and in Ireland, Australian dried vine fruits pay a duty of 1.09 cents per pound plus 6-2/3 percent ad valorem on the c.i.f. cost while other suppliers have to pay 16-2/3 percent ad valorem on the c.i.f. cost.

To producing countries outside of the Commonwealth, such preferences as 4 cents and 3 cents per pound in the important Canadian market and 1.06 cents per pound in the world's leading market--the United Kingdom--represent a material advantage for the

Table 16.—British Commonwealth import duties on dried vine fruits for Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth producing countries

Importing country and item	Produce of foreign countries	Produce of British Commonwealth
	U.S. cents per pound	*U.S. cents per pound*
United Kingdom:		
Currants	0.25	Free
Sultanas and other raisins	1.06	Free
Canada:		
Currants	4.0	Free
Sultanas and other raisins	3.0	Free
New Zealand:		
Sultanas and other raisins	.86	Free
West Indies Federation:		
Dried vine fruits	30% ad valorem[1]	15% ad valorem
Ceylon:		
Dried vine fruits	60% market value[1]	50% market value

1/ General rate.
    Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Board, Canberra, Australia, August 1960.

[2] Although the Union of South Africa declared itself a Republic on May 30, 1961, and as such is no longer politically part of the Commonwealth, it still enjoys the tariff preferences of a Commonwealth member.

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Commonwealth producers though Commonwealth producers feel that these preferences are no longer adequate. Since the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand apply specific duties, their ad valorem equivalent decreases as prices increase. The point has been made by Commonwealth producers that prices have increased over the past 20 years while the above specific duties have remained constant and their impact has therefore lessened.

The formation of the European Economic Community (Common Market) is also leading to tariff preferences on dried vine fruits for members. Although none of the original six (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and Netherlands) is a raisin or current producer of significance, it appears that Greece will accede to the Community on an associate-member basis. After that happens, Greek raisins and currants will face decreasing tariff duties in the six countries until duty-free status is achieved in 1967. At that time, the common external tariff duty--which other countries' dried vine fruits will have to pay when they enter the Common Market--will be 8 percent ad valorem. In other words, Greece will ultimately enjoy an 8 percent tariff preference in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and Netherlands. Should other consuming countries also join the Common Market, they too would accord preferential tariff treatment to Greek currants and raisins. Furthermore, another major raisin producer, Turkey, has shown interest in Common Market association.

Even more far-reaching consequences would ensue if the United Kingdom joins the Common Market. Additional European countries (Denmark and Ireland) currently are negotiating for membership. This would mean that most Mediterranean raisins (particularly so, if Turkey attains economic association with the EEC) will have a tariff preference in a huge market area encompassing the British Isles and much of the Continent. It could serve as an incentive to further expansion of the Greek and Turkish dried vine fruit industries.

British accession raises the problem of Commonwealth preferences; i.e., whether they would be extended to the Continent and, if not extended to the Continent, whether they would be continued in present form in the United Kingdom.

The present trend to preferential trading blocs indicates that producers in countries such as the United States and Iran, in addition to having to meet the usual elements of commercial competition, will also have to contend with tariff preferences on a wider scale than ever before.

Raisins and currants: Exports from Argentina by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38	1951-55[1]/					
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg. . . .	--	--	--	19	17	2	5
Other	6	--	22	--	--	--	--
Total Europe	6	--	22	19	17	2	5
Bolivia.	2	--	--	25	--	--	3
Brazil	196	--	1,608	678	729	684	1,994
Paraguay	27	--	--	36	2	13	23
Uruguay	209	--	--	1	23	30	113
Other	4	1,310	135	6	--	--	16
Grand total	444	1,310	1,765	765	771	729	2,154

1/ Four-year average, 1952-55. Country breakdown not available.

Raisins and currants: Exports from Australia, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average[1]/		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38	1951-55					
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Currants:							
United States	21	--	--	--	42	--	--
Europe:							
Netherlands	--	49	189	--	28	--	21
United Kingdom	13,447	6,192	6,624	2,772	4,490	3,561	945
Other	--	78	--	--	8	36	--
Total Europe	13,447	6,319	6,813	2,772	4,526	3,597	966
Canada.	2,350	2,211	2,706	2,170	2,685	2,354	2,229
British West Indies	30	142	224	239	266	496	244
Ceylon.	25	73	103	111	165	144	186
Malaya and Singapore	13	25	31	40	60	42	50
New Zealand.	576	846	662	1,138	1,103	728	896
Other.	2/ 399	3/ 252	145	212	4/258	236	176
Grand total	16,861	9,868	10,684	6,682	9,105	7,597	4,747

1/ Fiscal year.
2/ Includes 92 tons to Union of South Africa and 144 tons to Indonesia.
3/ Includes 107 tons to "Other British Countries."
4/ Includes 100 tons to British Guiana.

Raisins and currants: Exports from Australia, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average[1]		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38[3]	1951-55					
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Raisins:							
United States	12	--	7	4	--	12	7
Europe:							
Germany, West.	--	268	--	4	6,757	579	1,590
Ireland	--	38	--	--	372	1,204	486
Netherlands.	--	24	134	375	697	6	65
Sweden	--	72	---	---	358	26	---
United Kingdom	26,548	37,063	17,993	36,560	36,315	36,228	22,596
Other.	--	--	--	1	[2] 529	[3] 83	--
Total Europe.	26,548	37,465	18,127	36,940	45,028	38,126	24,737
Canada.	14,140	13,111	13,034	13,158	19,259	18,846	16,429
British West Indies	--	194	277	415	554	834	374
Ceylon.	259	461	448	496	725	449	339
Japan	--	1	--	--	1,645	908	1,003
New Zealand.	3,575	5,099	5,286	5,440	7,619	4,429	5,009
Other	242	[4] 416	213	500	[5] 599	[6]1,385	[7] 382
Grand total	44,776	56,747	37,392	56,953	75,429	64,989	48,280

[1] Fiscal year.
[2] Includes 277 tons to Denmark and 243 tons to Belgium-Luxembourg.
[3] Includes 12 tons to Denmark and 71 tons to Belgium-Luxembourg.
[4] Includes 128 tons to "Other British Countries," and 73 tons to Egypt.
[5] Includes 140 tons to Singapore and Malaya.
[6] Includes 682 tons to New Guinea, 111 tons to British Guiana, 186 tons to Malaya and Singa-
    pore, and 115 tons to Burma.
[7] Includes 96 tons to British Guiana.

Raisins: Exports from Chile, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38	1951-55					
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Bolivia.	32	5	--	11	--	--	--
Ecuador	71	46	31	44	40	29	32
Peru	294	74	94	2	36	7	56
Other.	47	2	--	--	--	--	--
Total	444	127	125	57	76	36	88

Raisins: Exports from Cyprus, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Europe:							
Austria.	[2]	113	79	194	77	210	248
France.	620	154	154	1,754	65	672	191
Germany, West[3] . .	[2]	771	1,079	5,116	239	871	29
Italy	907	2,218	207	417	167	39	43
United Kingdom . . .	[2]	766	141	393	163	44	41
Other.	[2]	215	8	7	[2]	[2]	[2]
Total Europe. . .	1,527	4,237	1,668	7,881	711	1,836	552
Ceylon	[2]	38	6	25	31	70	73
Egypt.	301	294	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Eritrea and Ethiopia. .	[2]	87	11	123	107	214	209
Israel-Palestine	[4] 17	1,742	1,269	375	[2]	[2]	[2]
Malaya and Singapore .	[2]	27	17	4	[2]	[2]	[2]
U.S.S.R.	[2]	[2]	5,505	1,658	666	4,511	8,827
Other.	888	352	427	277	164	254	390
Grand total. . . .	2,733	6,777	8,903	10,343	1,679	6,885	10,051

[1] Calendar year.
[2] If any included in "other countries."
[3] All Germany through 1955.
[4] Palestine only.

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Raisins and currants: Exports from Greece, by country of destination, average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average [1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Currants:							
United States.	2,835	49	--	--	--	--	--
Europe:							
France.	705	394	574	655	471	494	558
Germany, Western .	[2] 12,624	[3] 4,090	3,609	3,759	3,342	3,224	3,159
Germany, Eastern .	--	--	401	719	1,108	493	1,575
Ireland.	--	3,581	1,374	1,545	1,597	1,563	1,634
Italy	3,922	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	10,346	6,365	8,881	9,942	9,659	9,119	9,377
Norway	--	188	96	177	221	91	81
Poland.	756	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sweden.	315	145	22	194	166	181	119
United Kingdom . . .	50,007	44,287	48,238	52,284	51,169	49,684	50,649
Yugoslavia.	1,709	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	472	540	25	340	--	1,653	1,284
Total Europe. . .	80,856	59,590	63,220	69,615	67,733	66,502	68,436
Indonesia.	--	361	--	--	--	--	--
Japan.	--	2	65	5	--	110	110
U.S.S.R	--	--	2,204	1,214	881	--	2,205
Other.	913	1,916	1,832	1,170	2,668	284	377
Grand total. . . .	84,604	61,918	67,321	72,004	71,282	66,896	71,128

[1] Calendar year.
[2] All Germany.

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Raisins and currants: Exports from Greece, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60 — Continued

Country of destination	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Raisins:							
Europe:	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Austria	710	2,397	1,515	3,165	2,352	2,298	963
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,522	366	--	--	--	--	789
Denmark.	569	791	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	115	1,613	261	2,660	1,791	1,608	1,080
France.	335	2,249	2,284	2,750	3,309	1,995	1,049
Germany, Western .	[2]11,129	[2]18,838	19,287	23,417	15,245	18,272	8,121
Germany, Eastern .	--	--	11	1,129	1,432	1,636	2,467
Ireland.	--	3,100	636	3,032	585	238	169
Italy	2,230	3,348	1,421	3,956	1,058	913	536
Netherlands	1,256	201	--	115	600	497	9
Norway	18	756	--	464	1,135	289	--
Switzerland	159	199	170	807	375	234	--
United Kingdom . . .	6,777	3,255	3,946	10,749	1,761	2,150	236
Yugoslavia.	2,778	704	2,048	393	730	982	1,056
Other.	1,233	152	88	128	--	--	1,211
Total Europe. . .	28,831	37,969	31,667	52,765	30,373	31,112	17,686
Egypt.	182	829	2,265	257	--	--	--
Japan.	--	--	2,552	979	2,937	3,392	530
Lebanon	--	314	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.S.R	--	694	3,257	4,168	7,216	18,623	6,032
Other.	517	3,814	6,656	6,133	3,210	2,934	2,621
Grand total. . . .	29,530	43,620	46,397	64,302	43,736	56,061	26,859

[1] Calendar year.
[2] All Germany.

Raisins: Exports from Iran, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55. annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average		Year beginning August 23				
	1934-38[1]	1951-55[2]	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60[3]	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	1	19	--	13	474	--	--
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	602	16	77	4	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia . . .	5	23	55	2,751	2,827	716	--
France.	--	1,160	1,739	3,823	1,479	--	--
Germany, Western .	[5]4,075	16,603	18,325	22,664	14,979	17,131	--
Netherlands	1,324	2,641	2,807	2,292	2,075	2,183	--
United Kingdom . . .	1,056	2,164	2,076	3,369	5,955	3,591	--
Other.	129	[6] 456	100	216	[7]1,845	[8] 1,850	--
Total Europe. . .	7,191	23,063	25,179	35,119	29,160	25,471	--
India	575	965	1,764	554	517	1,206	--
Iraq	193	706	1,040	677	951	1,099	--
Kuwait	8	411	606	140	321	--	--
Oman.	24	305	216	104	161	--	--
U.S.S.R	6,033	6,409	13,912	9,934	5,117	12,202	--
Other.	3	[9] 394	[10] 587	[11] 68	182	4,988	--
Grand total. . . .	14,028	32,272	43,304	46,609	36,883	44,966	35,000

1/ Year beginning June 20.
2/ Year beginning March 20.
3/ Complete country breakdown not available.
4/ Country breakdown not available.
5/ All Germany.
6/ Includes 52 tons to Denmark, 162 to Italy and 169 to Sweden.
7/ Includes 366 tons to Denmark, 149 to Italy, 241 to Norway, and 999 tons to Hungary.
8/ Hungary.
9/ Includes 188 tons to Pakistan.
10/ Includes 372 tons to Japan and 209 to Ceylon.
11/ Includes 62 tons to Lebanon.

Raisins: Exports from Spain, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38[2]	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	317	10	2	2	4	8	8
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	362	69	73	63	59	118	139
Denmark	332	388	12	10	17	20	28
Finland	249	386	580	1,413	192	198	353
France.	1,991	724	1,084	692	549	1,036	939
Germany, Western .	[3] 427	89	116	26	14	537	70
Iceland.	10	46	53	9	16	--	3
Ireland.	68	259	47	17	1	57	62
Italy	601	34	74	803	288	131	279
Netherlands	338	50	37	37	21	61	67
Norway.	184	681	185	127	17	89	217
Sweden.	497	478	452	355	483	676	613
Switzerland	39	138	183	468	507	335	463
United Kingdom . . .	5,305	586	1,430	778	2,875	1,160	1,121
Other	68	15	17	2	9	[4] 714	[5] 1,101
Total Europe. . .	10,471	3,943	4,343	4,800	5,048	5,132	5,455
Canada.	82	30	8	14	--	1	1
Algeria.	323	951	1,169	352	401	174	669
Brazil	243	3	--	48	76	122	114
Chile.	--	--	10	8	501	--	--
Cuba.	68	27	38	29	23	37	2
Mexico.	110	18	15	6	8	21	17
Morocco	146	254	--	78	193	576	267
Tunisia.	46	42	57	2	--	6	--
Other.	281	96	457	[6] 469	133	281	341
Grand total. . . .	12,087	5,374	6,099	5,808	6,387	6,358	6,874

1/ Calendar year.
2/ Three year average. 1933-35; 1936-38 not available because of the Spanish Civil War.
3/ All Germany.
4/ Includes 153 tons to Bulgaria and 554 tons to Poland.
5/ Includes 448 tons to Yugoslavia, 466 to Czechoslovakia and 187 to Bulgaria.
6/ Includes 374 tons to Egypt.

Raisins: Exports from Turkey, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	170	62	60	45	84	19	62
Europe:							
Austria	926	878	3,193	1,197	2,033	2,420	2,088
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,128	2,948	4,192	2,687	3,402	4,310	3,357
Bulgaria.	25	230	221	441	110	274	--
Czechoslovakia . . .	873	342	796	3,301	1,058	1,593	423
Denmark.	125	525	3	4	1	--	--
Finland	47	2,801	3,330	547	3,011	1,784	2,116
France.	993	2,582	3,850	176	2,616	3,808	3,183
Germany, Western . .	[2]/42,506	6,360	4,235	10,155	5,570	13,459	9,878
Germany, Eastern .	--	114	1,529	2,149	6,443	5,478	1,389
Hungary	530	68	334	331	331	1,554	1,069
Ireland.	396	1,892	1,720	866	2,253	1,645	2,424
Italy	1,740	4,619	6,536	4,038	7,428	10,431	6,747
Netherlands	4,714	4,682	6,342	4,925	3,749	9,279	3,902
Norway.	391	253	480	110	501	618	44
Poland.	783	230	284	717	220	502	193
Sweden.	75	963	34	62	79	173	3
Switzerland	308	905	382	479	965	1,201	2,786
United Kingdom . . .	8,600	9,983	23,869	8,185	10,122	26,064	21,257
Yugoslavia.	10	439	1,112	728	331	453	441
Other.	[3]/ 702	92	[4]/ 260	52	131	321	406
Total Europe. . . .	66,872	40,906	62,702	41,150	50,354	85,367	61,706
Brazil	5	103	340	232	199	3	--
Egypt.	402	568	--	--	--	1,279	882
Israel	46	246	356	717	165	--	215
Japan.	--	1	540	84	317	884	185
Lebanon	--	240	26	5	8	1,135	19
U.S.S.R	150	1,323	7,716	10,290	4,409	--	551
Other.	[5]/ 378	[6]/ 310	271	107	88	211	148
Grand total. . . .	68,023	43,759	72,191	52,630	55,624	88,898	63,768

1/ Calendar year.
2/ All Germany.
3/ Includes 153 tons to Estonia, 191 to Letonia and 240 to Aegean Islands.
4/ Includes 194 tons to Malta.
5/ Includes 132 tons to Syria and 84 to Argentina.
6/ Includes 110 tons to Uruguay.

Raisins and currants: Exports from South Africa, by country of destination, average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38	1951-55					
Europe:	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Denmark.	16	727	--	--	157	--	--
Finland	--	43	616	1	--	--	--
Germany, Western . . .	1/ 4	351	753	--	--	4	--
United Kingdom	5,062	2,120	2,566	1,504	3,118	2,216	2,136
Other	--	155	2/ 200	16	5	--	4
Total Europe.	5,082	3,396	4,135	1,521	3,280	2,220	2,140
Canada.	583	4	346	170	39	--	122
British West Indies	--	40	26	11	43	20	--
Kenya	3	98	70	135	45	109	78
New Zealand.	--	365	113	97	235	9	--
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	57	349	274	331	366	353	364
Other.	27	277	139	151	130	154	125
Grand total.	5,752	4,529	5,103	2,416	4,138	2,865	2,829

1/ All Germany.
2/ Includes 188 tons to Netherlands.

Raisins and currants: Exports from United States, by country of destination,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of destination	Average		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Europe:							
Austria	32	37	37	--	--	74	84
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,583	2,467	1,567	1,057	605	1,091	1,308
Denmark.	669	1,549	3,935	2,874	1,820	3,210	3,517
Finland	1,002	1,781	109	--	--	1,717	964
France.	3,722	17	20	--	22	224	336
Germany, Western .	1/ 931	4,357	2,582	1,094	685	2,799	3,855
Iceland.	--	101	--	--	--	267	176
Ireland.	2,051	4,240	1,378	1,375	1,638	1,949	2,998
Netherlands	4,802	5,213	2,255	1,263	1,012	1,590	2,635
Norway.	1,305	3,036	2,675	769	682	2,240	2,356
Sweden.	5,022	3,378	4,229	3,621	3,006	3,977	3,489
Switzerland	246	1,862	1,422	819	732	895	1,138
United Kingdom . . .	25,807	25,356	10,760	55	2,984	7,938	11,455
Other	2/1,150	71	--	--	--	1	4
Total Europe. . .	49,322	53,465	30,969	12,927	13,186	27,972	34,315
Latin American Reps.:							
Brazil	97	365	97	19	25	78	8
Colombia	101	294	73	35	122	22	9
Cuba.	250	454	441	321	435	120	--
Dominican Republic .	48	111	125	126	69	48	32
Ecuador	4	89	82	36	103	133	141
Mexico.	430	1,033	1,486	1,220	1,334	1,601	2,133
Panama, Rep. of . .	127	96	125	84	109	157	163
Peru.	40	296	379	373	338	372	479
Venezuela	77	406	403	550	679	907	758
Other.	3/ 566	245	214	149	118	208	271
Total Latin American Reps. .	1,740	3,389	3,425	2,913	3,332	3,646	3,994
Other countries:							
Canada.	3,808	10,209	11,071	9,009	4,722	8,424	7,756
British West Indies .	342	107	190	157	127	106	172
Egypt	137	152	--	--	--	--	1
Hong Kong	1,139	945	1,074	218	148	402	498
Israel	4/ 131	39	4	14	10	2	5
Japan	564	2,160	508	473	54	936	11,600
Malaya and Singapore	259	880	647	434	313	538	812
New Zealand.	1,282	360	528	369	283	1,006	1,084
Philippines, Rep. of.	430	525	578	249	344	518	453
Other.	1,809	1,894	1,563	1,025	717	890	520
Total other countries.	9,901	17,271	16,163	11,948	6,718	12,882	22,901
Grand total. . . .	60,963	74,125	50,557	27,788	23,236	44,500	61,210

1/ All Germany.
2/ Includes 267 tons to Czechoslovakia; 440 tons to Poland; 196 tons to Latvia; 145 tons to
   Lithuania.
3/ Includes 117 tons to Uruguay and 336 tons to Argentina.
4/ Palestine.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Austria, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning October 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	259	6	122	57	14	184	271
Europe:							
Cyprus	317	146	183	294	147	169	222
Germany, Western .	--	5	1	1	4	1	2
Greece.	2,127	2,708	1,774	3,438	2,360	2,367	2,086
Italy	34	43	32	68	40	75	21
Spain.	16	43	22	2	3	3	5
Other.	--	173	--	1	--	1	--
Total Europe. . .	2,494	3,118	2,012	3,804	2,554	2,616	2,336
Australia.	--	--	--	48	64	--	--
Iran	--	91	--	2	287	130	153
Turkey.	957	838	2,993	922	2,132	2,435	1,942
Other.	13	39	--	18	--	1	--
Grand total. . . .	3,723	4,092	5,127	4,851	5,051	5,366	4,701

1/ Calendar year.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Belgium-Luxembourg by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	1,572	2,551	1,746	1,048	557	1,068	1,101
Europe:							
Greece.	134	48	--	559	195	59	55
Netherlands	74	18	17	78	24	36	54
Other	89	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Europe. . .	297	66	17	637	219	95	109
Turkey	2,945	3,187	3,674	2,726	3,728	4,325	3,461
Other.	995	394	459	1,245	604	584	761
Grand total. . . .	5,809	6,198	5,896	5,656	5,108	6,072	5,432

1/ Calendar year.

Raisins: Imports into Brazil, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38[1]	1951-55					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	--	423	18	116	12	24	75
Europe:							
Greece.	--	84	60	--	7	21	184
Spain.	--	31	1	48	27	87	192
Other Europe	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Total Europe. . . .	--	115	61	48	34	108	408
Argentina	--	1,236	1,632	678	530	677	1,903
Turkey.	--	97	587	226	54	197	3
Grand total.	--	1,871	2,298	1,068	630	1,006	2,389

1/ Not separately classified, included in "other dried fruit."

Raisins and currants: Imports into Canada, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Currants	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States	--	186	96	78	41	65	64
Europe							
Greece.	11	7	1	1	1	2	--
United Kingdom . . .	19	18	--	--	--	55	--
Total Europe. . .	30	25	1	1	1	57	--
Australia.	2,680	2,472	2,921	2,143	2,420	2,353	1,870
Grand total. . . .	2,710	2,683	3,018	2,222	2,462	2,475	1,934
Raisins							
United States	3,776	10,359	11,108	9,855	5,128	8,825	8,122
Europe							
Greece.	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Spain.	59	29	9	14	--	1	1
United Kingdom . . .	275	--	--	--	1	1	6
Total Europe. . .	334	29	9	14	1	3	7
Australia.	13,941	13,091	14,239	15,869	18,006	16,782	14,566
Union of South Africa .	385	4	448	18	22	101	21
Other.	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand total . . .	18,447	23,483	25,804	25,756	23,157	25,711	22,716

[1] Calendar year.

Raisins: Imports into Cuba, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-58

Country of origin	Average		1956	1957	1958
	1934-38	1951-55			
	Short tons	_Short tons_	_Short tons_	_Short tons_	_Short tons_
United States.	276	479	618	574	591
Europe:					
Spain.	53	34	43	40	34
Other.	--	5	--	1	--
Total Europe.	53	39	43	41	34
Other countries	11	8	9	1	11
Grand total.	340	526	670	616	636

Raisins and currants: Imports into Denmark, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38	1951-55					
Currants:	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States	1	--	12	5	6	7	--
Europe:							
Germany, Western . . .	1/ 4	18	1	2	2	--	--
Greece	205	197	237	141	180	125	--
Other	1	9	4	--	--	--	--
Total Europe	210	224	242	143	182	125	--
Grand total	211	224	254	148	188	132	--
Total crop year 2/ . .	--	--	193	182	--	--	--
Raisins:							
United States	555	590	5,838	4,719	2,193	2,632	3,897
Europe:							
Germany, Western . . .	1/ 12	111	1	14	153	13	2
Greece	736	957	--	166	137	171	203
Netherlands	8	225	2	1	87	--	--
Spain	261	359	11	12	5	25	--
Sweden	28	7	--	12	--	--	--
United Kingdom	386	466	48	--	361	--	--
Other	1	10	--	--	--	--	--
Total Europe	1,432	2,135	62	205	743	209	205
Iran	--	164	54	391	500	590	162
Turkey	122	533	--	--	5	--	--
Union of South Africa . . .	20	297	37	--	11	--	--
Other	58	5	4	--	58	25	56
Grand total	2,187	3,724	5,995	5,315	3,510	3,456	4,320
Total crop year 2/ . .	--	--	4,459	4,600	3/ 3,197	3/ 3,548	4/ 2,367

1/ All Germany.
2/ Crop year, September-August.
3/ Includes currants.
4/ Four months, September-December, includes currants.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Finland, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-59

| Country of origin | Average | | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960[1] |
	1934-38	1951-55					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	1,345	1,427	2,438	--	--	250	1,747
Europe:							
Greece.	156	2,230	663	1,509	2,455	1,612	--
Spain.	300	394	483	507	306	276	--
Sweden.	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	16	95	--	--	--	--	--
Total Europe. . . .	582	2,719	1,146	2,016	2,761	1,888	--
Iran	--	--	492	--	--	--	--
Turkey.	45	2,370	2,019	2,663	945	1,929	--
Union of South Africa . .	--	--	892	--	--	--	--
U.S.S.R	--	319	--	--	--	--	--
Other.	25	22	97	1	--	12	--
Grand total.	1,997	6,857	7,084	4,680	3,706	4,079	5,170

1/ Total and U.S. full year; country breakdown incomplete.

Raisins and currants: Imports into France, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

| Country of origin | Average | | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
	1934-38	1951-55					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	3,704	--	--	--	--	--	281
Greece.	1,151	2,777	3,294	2,378	4,080	2,885	2,192
Iran	--	690	1,362	2,921	1,844	741	979
Lebanon	--	264	--	--	1,700	--	--
Spain	1,013	708	796	1,114	608	897	1,000
Turkey	1,035	2,483	2,860	1,831	1,268	4,137	3,345
Other.	657	228	108	321	6	223	627
Grand total.	7,560	7,150	8,420	8,565	9,506	8,883	8,424
Total crop year[1] .	--	--	8,680	10,766	7,309	8,862	[2]8,200

1/ Crop year, September-August.
2/ Crop year, October-September.

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Raisins and currants: Imports into Western Germany,* by country of origin, average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55[2]	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Currants							
Turkey.	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
Greece.	15,677	3,896	3,295	3,935	3,307	2,927	3,186
Grand total. . . .	15,677	3,905	3,295	3,935	3,307	2,927	3,186
Raisins							
United States	1,303	55	3,080	1,103	686	1,919	3,344
Europe							
Cyprus.	[3] 300	1,050	755	5,262	214	815	984
Greece.	12,521	5,740	20,695	23,195	15,193	18,027	10,118
Spain.	210	38	39	26	71	17	27
Other	126	--	--	12	--	--	--
Total Europe. . .	13,157	6,828	21,489	28,495	15,478	18,859	11,129
Australia.	--	--	70	4,633	3,227	344	3,023
Iran	1,986	10,370	19,350	19,824	14,726	13,451	15,257
Turkey.	41,879	7,302	2,670	2,993	4,252	14,155	10,591
Other.	[4] 441	44	[5] 269	15	17	40	80
Grand total. . . .	58,766	24,599	46,928	57,063	38,386	48,768	43,424

* Prewar all Germany.
[1] Calendar year.
[2] Calendar year 1951 only, not separately classified 1952-54, included with currants.
[3] Includes Malta.
[4] Includes 399 tons from U.S.S.R.
[5] Includes 261 tons from Union of South Africa.

Raisins and currants: Imports into India, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		1956 [2]	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38 [1]	1951-55 [2]					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.	26	--	--	2	--	--	--
Afghanistan	--	--	--	11,990	10,320	11,467	9,194
Australia.	70	--	--	--	--	20	2
Cyprus.	81	--	--	--	--	7	15
Iran	607	--	--	441	473	767	2,679
Pakistan	--	--	--	9	5	10	19
Other.	99	4,447	8,863	5	--	11	25
Total.	883	4,447	8,863	12,447	10,798	12,282	11,934

[1] Four year average, 1935-38 year beginning April 1.
[2] Country breakdown not available.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Ireland, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38 [1]	1951-55					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Currants:							
Greece.	--	4,297	1,334	1,352	1,877	1,463	2,033
Other	--	95	--	4	--	53	40
Total.	--	4,392	1,334	1,356	1,877	1,516	2,073
Raisins:							
United States	--	3,571	3,993	2,425	1,453	1,432	2,732
Europe:							
Greece	--	3,645	1,165	2,000	1,746	120	649
Spain	--	252	49	--	--	--	177
Total.	--	3,897	1,214	2,000	1,746	120	826
Australia.	--	9	218	--	891	--	--
Iran	--	393	99	--	--	256	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	111	--
Turkey.	--	2,277	627	1,756	2,135	1,902	2,825
Other.	--	187	3	201	131	837	175
Grand total. . . .	--	10,334	6,154	6,382	6,356	4,658	6,558

[1] Prewar years not available.

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Raisins and currants: Imports into Italy, by country or origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	32	46	--	--	--	--	--
Europe							
Cyprus.	19	2,123	325	179	--	--	--
Greece.	857	3,310	1,602	3,938	1,313	482	406
Spain.	376	8	--	--	--	--	--
Other	4	117	--	--	--	--	--
Total Europe. . .	1,256	5,558	1,927	4,117	1,313	482	406
Iran	50	225	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey.	1,273	4,142	6,264	4,318	6,446	9,751	6,886
Other.	9	111	337	225	173	774	875
Grand total.	2,620	10,082	8,528	8,660	7,932	11,007	8,167

1/ Calendar year.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Morocco, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1934-38[1]/	1951-55					
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	6	12	19	10	12	7	5
Europe:							
France.	21	3	--	161	--	--	1
Greece.	9	37	44	21	59	63	7
Spain	161	498	622	--	117	330	503
United Kingdom . . .	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Other	2	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total Europe. . .	194	540	666	182	176	393	512
Algeria.	--	13	1	2	--	--	--
Turkey.	4	10	19	32	14	18	--
Other.	5	--	--	--	--	--	4
Grand total. . . .	209	575	705	226	202	418	521

1/ Three-year average, 1934-36.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Japan, by country of origin
average 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1] 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	1,677	468	111	44	90	2,625
Europe:						
Cyprus.	- -	50	- -	- -	37	12
Greece.	260	1,642	2,268	1,851	3,305	2,787
Other	25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Europe.	285	1,692	2,268	1,851	3,342	2,799
Australia.	7	- -	- -	1,579	944	999
Chile.	- -	- -	348	221	- -	- -
Chinese Ports	133	116	456	- -	- -	- -
Iran	- -	- -	178	110	- -	- -
Israel	243	625	- -	- -	- -	- -
Lebanon	- -	- -	33	- -	- -	- -
Peru	- -	- -	127	75	- -	- -
Syria.	- -	14	128	- -	- -	- -
Turkey.	- -	240	359	38	879	538
Other.	45	394	233	- -	- -	1
Grand total.	2,390	3,549	4,241	3,918	5,255	6,962

1/ Prewar data not available.

Raisins: Imports from Mexico, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average 1934-38	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	445	966	1,173	952	1,048	663	195
Spain.	55	18	15	23	14	22	16
Other.	- -	4	- -	12	15	59	3
Total	500	988	1,188	987	1,077	744	214

Raisins and currants: Imports into Netherlands by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Currants:							
United States	--	104	--	--	--	--	--
Europe:							
Greece	9,672	7,759	8,540	10,082	9,267	9,657	9,618
Other	2	--	--	8	22	2	15
Total Europe .	9,674	7,759	8,540	10,090	9,289	9,659	9,633
Australia	--	31	--	144	30	--	53
Other	225	36	13	10	2	16	133
Grand total . .	9,899	7,930	8,553	10,244	9,321	9,675	9,819
Raisins:							
United States	3,805	2,967	2,152	1,112	774	1,176	2,060
Europe:							
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	104	11	--	--	43	77	52
Germany, Western	2/ 152	101	398	270	571	166	148
Greece	222	330	174	1,745	471	485	70
Spain	166	49	22	19	15	68	45
United Kingdom. .	75	659	48	31	8	--	11
Other.	14	--	--	--	--	3/ 273	126
Total Europe .	733	1,150	642	2,065	1,108	1,069	452
Australia	--	21	11	145	342	--	93
Iran	1,621	2,263	3,494	3,252	4,097	3,434	2,762
Turkey	5,863	5,026	6,203	4,707	3,849	8,847	5,554
Union of So. Africa.	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	1,249	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	92	39	259	21	13	21	471
Grand total . .	13,365	11,466	12,762	11,302	10,183	14,547	11,392

1/ Calendar year.
2/ All Germany.
3/ Includes 205 tons from Bulgaria and 68 tons from Yugoslavia.

Raisins and currants: Imports into New Zealand, by country of origin
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

| Country of origin | Average | | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
	1934-38	1951-55					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Currants:							
Greece.	96	99	--	32	--	--	--
Australia	711	817	811	953	930	800	772
Other	--	4	--	--	--	--	2
Grand total.	807	920	811	985	930	800	774
Raisins:							
United States	1,250	298	340	648	263	236	1,168
Australia	3,756	4,720	4,898	5,302	6,124	4,400	4,852
Turkey.	28	95	--	4	--	56	--
Union of South Africa .	--	377	111	125	236	10	--
Other	1	15	--	1/ 88	--	--	--
Grand total.	5,035	5,505	5,349	6,167	6,623	4,702	6,020

1/ Includes 87 tons from Greece.

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Raisins and currants: Imports into Norway, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average 1934-38	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Currants:							
United States.	--	--	--	28	41	18	29
Europe:							
Greece.	--	179	214	175	175	158	154
Other	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Other countries	1/ 189	2	3	--	5	6	19
Grand total.	189	181	217	204	221	182	201
Total crop year3/ .	--	--	189	223	187	181	202
Raisins:							
United States	1,652	2,313	4,585	2,236	653	1,379	2,380
Europe:							
Greece.	51	773	56	827	1,572	497	127
Spain.	137	657	89	173	30	--	172
Other	57	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Europe. . . .	245	1,430	145	1,000	1,602	497	299
Iran	1	45	--	275	813	609	489
Turkey.	412	270	180	185	457	616	141
Other.	91	2	5	4	2/ 197	117	16
Grand total.	2,401	4,060	4,915	3,700	3,722	3,218	3,325
Total crop year3/ .	--	--	4,201	3,235	3,455	3,483	4/ 2,954

1/ Country breakdown not available.
2/ Includes 169 tons from Australia.
3/ Crop year, September-August.
4/ Ten months, September-June.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Sweden, by country of origin, average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average 1934-38[1]	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Currants:							
United States.	--	2	7	4	9	--	--
Greece.	--	215	216	184	189	177	159
Grand total. . . .	--	217	223	188	198	177	159
Raisins:							
United States.	2,932	2,088	4,551	4,851	3,386	3,515	3,975
Europe:							
Cyprus.	--	62	--	--	37	24	--
Greece.	225	326	--	213	255	89	11
Spain.	240	507	483	375	279	563	629
Other	69	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Europe. . .	534	895	483	588	571	676	640
Australia.	1	97	--	--	394	68	--
Iran	8	324	--	19	67	318	35
Turkey.	22	971	23	25	86	44	10
Union of South Africa .	--	621	33	22	6	--	--
Other.	21	34	11	9	3	5	6
Grand total. . . .	3,518	5,030	5,101	5,514	4,513	4,626	4,666
Total Crop Year[2]	--	--	5,121	5,191	4,335	4,803	4,384

1/ Currants reported separately for 1936-38, but are included with raisins for the average 1934-38.

2/ September-August; includes currants.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Switzerland, by country of origin, average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	943	1,661	1,582	995	773	1,296	1,267
Europe:							
Greece.	417	443	669	872	468	433	281
Spain.	86	128	214	238	152	230	285
Other	13	[2] 41	--	[3] 5	--	[3] 6	13
Total Europe. . .	516	612	883	1,115	620	669	579
Australia.	--	4	--	96	121	43	12
Iran	10	5	12	3	15	2	--
Turkey	455	397	481	460	989	1,341	1,202
Other	10	--	1	--	--	--	--
Grand total. . . .	1,934	2,679	2,959	2,669	2,518	3,351	3,060

1/ Calendar year.
2/ Includes 39 tons from Italy.
3/ Italy.

Raisins and currants: Imports into United Kingdom, by country of origin, average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Currants:							
Greece.	50,081	45,749	48,048	52,660	50,850	51,270	51,817
Australia	11,617	6,092	2,889	4,714	4,014	910	5,071
South Africa.	--	53	157	--	--	--	--
Other.	58	24	18	64	287	115	254
Grand total. . . .	61,756	51,918	51,112	57,438	55,151	52,295	57,142
Raisins:							
United States	23,120	22,316	11,048	256	2,582	8,757	12,138
Europe:							
Cyprus.	--	789	162	428	165	192	181
Finland . . . . . ;/	--	--	--	--	624	--	--
Germany, Western[2].	--	413	--	--	312	--	--
Greece.	6,549	3,874	3,914	10,746	2,111	2,082	934
Netherlands	--	--	68	665	223	--	--
Spain.	3,726	549	1,589	1,860	2,825	2,227	1,389
Total Europe. . .	10,275	5,625	5,733	13,699	6,260	4,505	2,026
Australia.	28,618	36,101	25,253	37,043	36,785	27,753	27,496
Iran	2,124	2,581	1,255	3,483	5,608	3,589	4,363
Turkey.	8,442	11,608	25,042	15,510	12,024	24,460	25,590
Union of South Africa .	5,083	2,094	2,759	2,524	2,277	1,575	1,723
Other.	[3]1,881	114	71	2,455	729	291	908
Grand total. . . .	79,543	80,439	71,161	74,970	66,265	70,926	74,722

1/ Calendar year.
2/ Classified as East and West Germany, January 1952.
3/ Includes 1,051 tons from U.S.S.R.

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Raisins and currants: Imports into United States, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average		Year beginning September 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Currants:							
Greece.	2,592	62	64	22	1,586	1	--
Other.	66	8	--	--	--	1/ 20	1
Total.	2,658	70	64	22	1,586	21	1
Raisins:							
Australia	--	4	7	10	55	66	7
Greece.	4	--	--	--	294	9	5
Iran	--	--	--	--	174	57	55
Spain.	126	3	2	--	--	--	--
Syria.	--	1	3	--	3	5	1
Turkey.	139	28	60	45	64	23	41
Other.	23	--	2	1	1	1	2
Total.	292	36	74	56	591	161	111

1/ Canada.

Raisins and currants: Imports into Yugoslavia, by country of origin,
average 1934-38 and 1951-55, annual 1956-60

Country of origin	Average[1]		Year beginning July 1				
	1934-38	1951-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Short tons	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
United States.	--	18	--	--	--	--	--
Europe:							
Greece.	4,439	632	1,703	396	765	520	1,124
Other	3	21	--	--	--	1	54
Total Europe. . .	4,442	653	1,703	396	765	521	1,178
Turkey.	--	291	726	727	331	453	441
Other countries	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand total. . . .	4,444	962	2,429	1,123	1,096	974	1,619

1/ Calendar year.

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress